

# THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Boston Thursday 22 April 1897

## AT THE DAY'S BEGINNING

*WHEN* first thy Eies unveil, give thy soul leave  
 To do the like; our Bodies but forerun  
 The Spirit's duty. True hearts spread and beave  
 Unto their God, as flow'rs do to the Sun.  
 Give Him thy first thoughts then; so shalt thou keep  
 Him company all day, and in Him sleep.

Yet never sleep the Sun up. Prayer shou'd  
 Dawn with the day. There are set, awful hours  
 'Twixt heaven and us. The Manna was not good  
 After Sun rising; far-day sullies flowers.  
 Rise to prevent the Sun; sleep doth sins glut,  
 And heaven's gate opens when this world's is shut.

Walk with thy fellow-creatures; note the bush  
 And whispers among them. There's not a Spring  
 Or Leaf but bath his Morning-hymn. Each Bush  
 And Oak doth know I Am. Canst thou not sing?  
 O leave thy cares, and follies! Go this way;  
 And thou art sure to prosper all the day.

Serve God before the world; let Him not go  
 Until thou hast a blessing; then resign  
 The whole unto Him; and remember who  
 Prevailed by wrestling, ere the Sun did shine.  
 Pour Oyle upon the stones; weep for thy sin;  
 Then journey on, and have an eie to heav'n.

BY HENRY VAUGHAN

NOW FOR THE FISH STORIES!—All indications point to a great season for the anglers. "The ice is out!" How much these four little words will mean to thousands of eager sportsmen, when, in a few more days, they are flashed over the wires from the teeming lakes and rivers that make northern New England such a paradise for the angler.

Hundreds of newspapers scattered all over the land will spread the glad message before their readers, and at the clubs and other meeting places where disciples of the rod and reel are wont to gather "the ice is out" will be a far more absorbing topic of discussion than tariff bills or arbitration treaties.

Transportation people, and those engaged in supplying the material wants of the amateur fisherman, are all agreed that the present fishing season in New England is likely to be a "record breaker," just as was the recent hunting season in Maine. Everybody who has ever been in the habit of "going fishing" is down for a trip to his favorite haunt this spring, and hundreds more who have never tasted the delights of this glorious pastime are booked for their initial experience with rod and fly.

As far as it is within the bounds of human fallibility to foresee, the returns upon their investment of time and money are likely this year to exceed those of any previous season, too. The fluky tribe, like New England weather itself, is somewhat fickle in temperament; but somehow or other it seems to be "in the air" that the fish are not only going to be big and plentiful this spring, but that they are going to rise to the fly with the unanimity and celerity of a lot of office seekers after a fat consularship.

This, at any rate, is what the guides "down" in Maine and "up" in New Hampshire are predicting, and they ought to know.

Thanks to the untiring efforts of the State and national fish commissions, supplemented by the public spirited work of scores of private citizens, the inland waters of New England are more than ever alive with trout and salmon and bass, and the multitude of other gamey fish that the angler delights to lure.

Thanks, also, to northern New England's great transportation system, the Boston & Maine Railroad, the task of reaching these favorite fishing grounds of Rangeley, Moosehead, Winnepesaukee, Aquam, Sunapee, Champlain, Memphremagog, Willoughby and Connecticut Lakes, the White Mountains and Pemigewasset Valley, the Restigouche and other Canadian resorts, is no longer a task at all, but a distinct pleasure.

This year the facilities for reaching any and all of these famous fishing centers are better than ever before, and the sportsman leaving Boston on an early morning train finds himself enjoying a hot supper in the very heart of the Rangeley region, while if his destination be the Moosehead fishing grounds he may leave the Hub on the night express and make his first cast under the shadows of Mt. Katahdin the following afternoon.

Other points, like Winnepesaukee and Sunapee, where the fishing is excellent but the surroundings more "civilized," are reached almost before one has gotten comfortably settled for the journey.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine—which is an official and infallible bureau of information concerning everything relating to outdoor life in New England—is prepared to furnish intending sportsmen with illustrated guide-books, tickets, time tables and "pointers" in general regarding the fishing regions along the Boston & Maine system or its connections. An application addressed to D. J. Flanders, General Passenger Agent, Boston, will meet with prompt response.

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The Recorder founded 1816; The Congregationalist, 1849

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Volume LXXXII

Boston Thursday 22 April 1897

Number 16

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REV. DR. NEWMAN SMYTH of New Haven, Ct., declined to read the governor's proclamation for Fast Day on the ground that the day has become a civic holiday under the pretense of a religious observance. The governor of New Hampshire, in the proclamation which he issued for a Fast Day, expressed a similar opinion. Both these men are prominent Congregationalists, and it appears as though they represent the prevailing sentiment among the churches of our denomination in New England. These two States will no doubt soon follow the example of Massachusetts and abolish an institution which has become a travesty on religion. But the observance of Good Friday as commemorating the death of our Lord Jesus Christ has become much more general and impressive in recent years, as the multitude of special services all over the country testify. The gathering in the Old South Church, Boston, last Friday evening was no less impressive than that of previous years. This is, perhaps, the only service which Episcopalians and Congregationalists share in conducting, but the friendly feeling which prompts it comes to the surface in other communities in other ways. We have reports of many largely attended special communion services, and we are glad also to notice the use of so much music associated with the passion of Christ.

The Congregationalist has always taken pains to encourage its readers to express freely their opinions, through open or private letters, to the editors upon topics of importance. It is manifestly impossible to reproduce in our columns every communication of this character, inasmuch as our correspondence is large and constantly increasing. So far, however, as our space permits, we have from time to time used letters, in whole or in part, that we have thought would interest a reasonable number of our subscribers. Our regret has been that the large number of more extended contributions scheduled from week to week has compelled so little recognition of this other phase of our paper. With a view to making it more serviceable, we, this week, institute a new department called Our Readers' Forum, which we intend to make a regular and valuable feature of the paper.

It will incorporate material hitherto appearing under the heading of Gleanings, and is designed to cover a still broader field. We therefore would encourage the sending of short communications suitable for this page. Let it be an open forum, where opinions are freely exchanged and light shed from many sources upon a great variety of subjects germane to Christian thought and labor. We are not in the habit of paying for this class of contributions, but we hope our readers will be glad of the opportunity in this way to set before others the matters that are interesting them.

Last week was prolific in Methodist conferences which transacted the usual routine business and attended to the appointments of ministers. These annual gatherings of our sister church seem to be virile and important assemblages, and the reports of them are calculated to impress the outsider with the extent and usefulness of the machinery of this strongly governed body. The New York East Conference discussed Sabbath observance at length and with spirit, and passed a resolution condemning the use of the bicycle for pleasure on Sunday. The propositions submitted by the General Conference, as to whether as many laymen as ministers should be sent every four years as delegates to this national body and as to whether women should be admitted thereto, received considerable discussion. The action upon the first proposition was generally favorable. The second fared differently at the hands of different conferences, but the New England, which is the oldest and perhaps the most influential of the one hundred or more district conferences, voted for the admission of women by a large majority, although not as large as last year. It looks now as if that cause for which its supporters have put forth strenuous and almost successful efforts is, on the whole, suffering a temporary reverse. Some ascribe it to the fact that the voting is now done by ballot instead of by the yea and nay method.

We notice that in at least two conferences the official papers of the denomination were the recipients of considerable criticism, partly on the ground that they are too high priced. Some delegates were urgent that a decided reduction be decreed and the New York Conference went so far as to express such a statement in a resolution against which, however, there was some dissent. The New England Conference, in our opinion, acted more wisely in passing a set of strong resolutions setting forth the merits of that excellent paper, the *Zion's Herald*, and expressing the purpose of the delegates to endeavor to extend its circulation at the present price. It is safe to say that those who know best the difficulties and problems connected with modern religious journalism would not seek to obtain a first-class journal for less than present rates. There could be but one outcome of clamor for lower rates in a denominational paper, and that

would be an altogether cheaper and, we believe, less satisfactory article.

On Tuesday, April 13, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton died at her home in Brooklyn. More than twenty-five years ago her husband, Theodore Tilton, with others, accused her of having had criminal relations with Henry Ward Beecher. Finally, Mr. Tilton prosecuted Mr. Beecher in a trial whose details were spread abroad throughout the Christian world. Mr. Beecher maintained a vigorous denial of the charge against him. The jury disagreed and were discharged without having rendered a verdict. Mr. Tilton removed to Paris, where he still lives. If any good ever has come from thrusting on the public the repulsive details of that trial, or any satisfaction to those who made the charges, we have never heard of it. But the shame and sorrow which fell on Christian homes and hearts, the reproaches heaped on churches, the exultation of multitudes of evil-minded men and women, and the embittered friendships of thousands who took sides in discussion as to the innocence or guilt of the accused, only faintly can be imagined now, after more than a score of years have passed, though there are still many unhealed soars. This much, at least, may be said of the woman whose life was blasted by the fires of that trial. She has ever since lived in modest retirement, seeking only to let the veil of oblivion fall on her history. Even her passing away was unknown to her neighbors till the certificate of her death was filed in the office of the health department. The memories it recalls cannot but suggest the jealous care with which Christian men and women should avoid even the appearance of evil. Not less do they emphasize the warning against making public charges of such wrongdoing unless the evidence for it is decisive and the purpose is clearly understood to be for the public welfare.

Our Armenian Orphans' Fund has passed the \$24,000 mark, and we have every reason to hope that it will reach the round sum of \$25,000, and perhaps even go beyond that goal. The sum already raised is several times larger than our most sanguine expectations dared to hope for when the fund was started, five months ago. All this while the need and suffering on the field have been acute and widespread, though relief measures have in many places been coping bravely and efficiently with the problem. We present elsewhere in this issue an interesting batch of letters, showing what our fund has already accomplished and how jubilant of heart its recipients are. Those administering it are wise and capable missionaries of the American Board, and money intrusted to them is sure to go a long way and to increase the area of sunshine in that darkened and desolate region.

One effect of differences between pastors and their people is seen in the growing dis-

position of churches and societies, when calling ministers, to make provision for the proper termination of the relation proposed. Several churches in New England which have recently sought new leaders have inserted clauses in the contract to the effect that either party could terminate it upon three or six months' notice. In all probability few parishes realize how binding the present law is upon them after they have once installed a pastor, unless some such proviso as that referred to has been made for possible differences. Few cases of prolonged controversy ever arise, but when they do they are exploited widely. Therefore the churches grow wary of entering into the pastoral relation. We believe, thoroughly, in installing ministers instead of hiring them, and if a safeguard is considered desirable we see no objection to it. Dr. Quint, with his customary acuteness, recognized the growing possibility of trouble arising from installation on the old pattern and one of the last editorials which he wrote for us outlined methods whereby such disagreeable results could be obviated. That which he principally advocated was a clause in the contract to the effect that either party may terminate the connection upon three months' notice, provided such separation be advised by a mutual ecclesiastical council to the calling of which each party agrees to join upon the request of the other. This method Dr. Quint considered more Congregational than to leave the dissolution of the pastorate optional with either party after sufficient notice.

Speculation is a passion which wrecks fortunes, bodies, characters, communities, nations. Many men reach after immense possible results rather than take assured small ones. They prefer the bucket shop to the savings bank. The unknown patent medicine has more value in their eyes than that whose composition is understood and whose operation has been tested by professional experts. The "divine healer" or the "Christian Scientist" is trusted rather than the trained physician. Crowds of citizens shout themselves hoarse in praise of the orator who has some panacea which never has been tried but which he warrants to remove all national ills. Here and there one gains money. Some real or imaginary bodily ills are cured. Spasmodic impulses may be created toward national prosperity. But every sensible man knows that all these speculations offer immense risks and yield small returns. The many are duped, the few reap the rewards. Honest labor, diligent study, reliance on experience insure safety. Gambling in business, in medicine, in government, in religion is immoral. Its consequences are disastrous. To warn men against it and to offer the sure rewards of honesty is to preach a genuine gospel, fitted especially to the needs of this time.

Berkeley University has received a grant from the last California legislature which increases its current income by \$100,000, making the total nearly \$400,000. For ten years one-half of the additional sum is to be used for permanent improvements, and the balance will be spent in perfecting various branches of instruction. While the institution cannot be called religious, a number of its young men and women are organized for Christian work, headquarters for which are in a handsome brick hall, purposely provided at an expense of \$50,000 by Mrs. Stiles, for years identified with our Congregational churches,

at present a member of Berkeley, First. The pastor of the latter and his co-workers in the other pulpits appreciate the responsibility of ministering to such a large and influential university.

### THEOLOGY AND EVOLUTION

The Bible no more contains the history of the earth than the earth contains the history of redemption. The Bible is the record of God's revelation of himself through human experience. The theologian, with what he finds written there, forms his theories about God, and about man, his origin, nature and destiny. The earth contains the history of its own development in its successive strata of fossils, rocks and soil. The evolutionist, with what he finds written there, forms his theories of the creation of the earth and of the changes through which it has come into its present condition.

Theology is the science of God, who is a spirit, in his relations with the spiritual life of man. Evolution has come to stand for the science which seeks to account for the earth's history by the development of higher out of lower organic forms. Both these sciences have to do with the Creator and Preserver of all things, but his methods of creating and preserving all things are not completely revealed in either record. When, therefore, the theologian insists on correcting the earth's history of itself by the Bible, and the evolutionist insists on explaining the spiritual life of man by what he digs out of the earth, they do not convince, but confuse men's minds. Each of these sciences modifies the other, but neither can command the other in its own sphere.

There are evolutionists who maintain that matter and motion are the only forces in the development of the universe. To these the theologian may justly reply that they have no right to deny that God exists because they do not recognize him; that they assume a knowledge of the non-existence of God which they do not possess. There are evolutionists who claim that the power behind the processes of nature is unknown and unknowable. To these the theologian may reasonably urge that he has access to truth in the Bible and in human experience with God which they have not yet explored. There are evolutionists who believe that God is the creator of all things, and that he is working out in the universe his designed results according to the processes of natural laws. With these the theologian would do well to confine his discussion to ascertained facts.

Thus far, when evolutionists have discovered facts and theologians have reasoned back from inferences drawn from the facts to prove that the facts did not exist, the theologians have sadly failed. The history of the relations between theology and evolution during the present century might well be pondered by those who would disprove evolution from the Bible. A suggestive article may be found in the April *Harper's* on The Paleontological Progress of the Century. A hundred years ago, when William Smith made known his discovery of successive strata of fossils, the inference that the creation of the world required a long period of time was bitterly denied by theologians who held to the six days' succession of creative flats. They undertook to explain the position of fossils by the Noachian deluge. Some of them,

who claimed to have knowledge of the matter, declared that God put the fossils where they were found on purpose to deceive these explorers of the earth who taught false doctrines. But no intelligent student of the Bible now believes that the world was created in six days.

Some thirty years later, when theologians were beginning to adjust their views to the theory of successive periods of great length, which they called days, each period ending with some great catastrophe, Charles Lyell presented evidences that distinct species were not suddenly exterminated, but died out one by one, as they are now dying out. Again theologians fought the inference that natural laws have continued unchanged from the beginning. But who now defends the theory of catastrophic periods and special creations?

About forty years ago appeared Darwin's *Origin of Species*, assuming to demonstrate that natural selection has been the efficient cause of the evolving of higher out of lower organic forms. The discussion of Darwinism by the pulpit and the press is still fresh in the minds of many of our readers. Denunciation has mostly died away as new facts have been discovered till most theologians who know anything about the facts can discuss temperately the questions involved, while by many, and a rapidly increasing number, the doctrine of evolution is accepted as a working hypothesis by which they may discern in the processes of nature the mind of God.

Is it not then evident that theology and evolution are not in themselves antagonistic? Each science has its own sphere. Each may shed light on the other. Those who seek to know God will reverently explore both the earth and the Bible, not to find in the one that which denies the testimony of the other, but to find each interpreting the other. He is a poor theologian who undertakes to overthrow the science of evolution, concerning which he not only has no experimental knowledge, but which he cannot even define correctly; while he is a poor evolutionist whose discoveries in the earth have taught him so little that he assumes to deny the presence and the existence of God. Nor is he less narrow in his knowledge if, admitting the existence, he presumes to describe and limit the operations of God or his purposes concerning human lives. If evolution is proved, God is still our Father.

### APRIL HOPES

Tantalizing April, with her invitations, promises, delays and disappointments, almost makes us doubt the auguries of spring. Her whims and quirks, her capricious sunshine and fitful showers, reveal a wayward and fantastic humor which plays with our impatience, while it never quite discourages our hope. Our eagerness, indeed, outruns the movement of the season and makes us forget that in our Northern world April is not the ripener but the forerunner. It is not her fault that east winds must have time to blow. It is her task to put in order the house long tenanted by careless winter. With besom of the wind, affusion of soft rain and desiccating sunlight she cleans and orders the world, while she leaves the study of ornament and the attainment of a wide perfection to her sister May.

Yet, in the midst of all the dust which March has blown about her floors, her voice

has a cheerful note. While she is busy with her task of settling the dead leaves in their final resting place, and getting rid of the dry grass and tangle of weed stalks and all the other rubbish which winter left behind, her light hands leave touches of inimitable perfection here and there—precursors of the larger triumph of life and beauty in which she is to have no part. "Look!" she says, "at the crimson of these maple blossoms spread like the flush of hope along the boughs, at the living emerald of the grain fields, this spendthrift profusion of marsh-marigolds, this mountainside blue with houstonia, these white clusters of saxifrage in the crannies of the rocks, these aments hanging from the alder boughs!" And when she has shown us what she delights to do, she goes back cheerfully to the prosaic task of clearing up and making ready, which she executes in such a frolicsome spirit.

Is it not true, as her example shows, that beauty has a higher meaning when it does not make the whole of life? It needs the background of duty, the relief of contrast. There are so many April lives, busy with drudgery, serving the needs of others with little thought of recognition or reward, clearing away the troubles others have left behind them, living constrained and narrow lives for love's sake, and only in rare and fleeting moments able to find strength for the expression of their real selves in thought or beauty. The world would be happier if such ministrant souls had more consideration. Even willing service is lighter and more effective for grateful recognition and due intervals of rest. At least, however, the few enjoyments of the self-denying have a zest that pleasure seekers never taste, and their glimpses of beauty have all the freshness and delight of the first spring flowers.

April is fortunate in showing her delights against the background of the wintry earth. Her violets would attract but little notice amid the luxury of June, when delicate blossoms are lost in the lush growth of the meadow. But on a sunny day of early spring, when not a leaf is out and the buds are waiting for the impulse of the first warm April shower, the forest nooks are brilliant with clustered hepaticas against the dull background of the brown and sodden leaves. Their beauty and their unexpectedness thrill our hearts with a sudden shock of delight, which June, with all her charms, would find it hard to match.

Down by the riverside the fishermen are painting their boats and mending their nets. Brush heaps are burning and the air is full of the pungent smell of smoke. Straight lines on the fresh turned garden soil tell us where the early peas are growing. Upon a child's desk there lies a freshly drawn map of a flower garden that is to be—every stroke of the pen a witness of April hopes. The impatient robins begin to make ready for their housekeeping on the very first day of the month. Out of the covert of the pine branches the wife darts down to scold her lazy husband as he struts about the lawn, and flies back with an astonishing mouthful of dried grass and sticks. Fortunate will she be if freakish April does not scatter snow feathers upon her brooding wings.

To the birds April speaks with a soft distinctness which our dull ears fail to grasp. She marshals them upon their homeward way and keeps them flying and singing about her freakish skirts. *Passerella*, the

fox sparrow, largest and most beautiful of his tribe, follows her week by week, lingers while she lingers, advances when she beckons toward the north. She sweeps the scattered flocks of winter residents before her. The swallows dart about her head as she advances. The red mavis and the other thrushes follow after. To the gray snowbirds, whose happy life all winter long has found vocal expression only in a chirp, she teaches music, touching the chords of memory and hope until they answer in a happy, tranquil song of glad anticipation. The mystery of transition and renewal, the beauty of green pastures and still waters and God's renewal of the soul, find an echo in the snowbird's heart as certainly as in the heart of man. April's capricious moods add zest to expectation. April's gifts of flower and leaf are doubly precious for the hopes and promises of larger things to come.

### MINISTERIAL STANDING

This subject has been extensively discussed in our denominational assemblies. It has been a prominent topic in national councils. The first triennial council, in 1871, declared that every Congregational minister ought to be connected in an orderly way with some ministerial or ecclesiastical organization capable of certifying to his continued standing. On this principle the roll of ministers in the Year-Book is compiled.

The council of 1886 unanimously agreed that ministerial standing is secured by these steps: "(1) Membership in a Congregational church; (2) ordination to the Christian ministry; (3) reception as an ordained minister into the fellowship of the Congregational churches in accordance with the usage of the State or territorial organization of churches in which the applicant may reside." The council of 1895, after spending much time on this subject, concluded that it could not do better than to reaffirm the position taken by the Council of 1886.

According to these declarations, ministerial standing is in several States completed by membership in an association of ministers, but in the larger part of the country by membership in local conferences or associations of churches. It is plainly the duty of these bodies not to receive ministers into membership without sufficient evidence that they are members of Congregational churches, and have been ordained to the Christian ministry, since these conditions have been established by common consent. Cases have sometimes occurred in which this evidence has not been furnished, yet persons have been voted into membership as Congregational ministers. Such neglect is a violation of the principle of fellowship. It has resulted in scandals, for which the whole denomination suffers. Because we have no ecclesiastical court of appeal, and our association as churches is voluntary, the responsibility of each local body of ministers and churches is the greater to guard the honor of the entire body.

It is a reasonable principle also, as expressed in the deliverance of the council, that an applicant for ministerial standing must apply for membership to the organization of ministers or churches where he resides. It is contrary to this principle for a person under ordinary conditions to apply for ministerial standing to a Congregational body in one State while he is living in an-

other State. Such a body by receiving him would violate the principle of fellowship. The honor of the churches requires that they be loyal to one another.

When a candidate for ministerial standing who has been suspended or dropped by a conference or association applies for membership in another body of churches, he acts contrary to the established principles of the denomination. He cannot be restored to ministerial standing by being received into membership in one association while under suspension in another. Councils have repeatedly agreed that ministerial standing is to be continued in accordance with the usages we have already described, "it being understood that a *pro re na'da* council is the ultimate resort in all cases in question."

The principles we have stated have a wide application. They should be thoroughly understood by all Congregational ministers and churches. The protection of the ministry and the maintenance of fellowship are necessary, not only to the peace and purity, but to the life, of the churches. In our form of government responsibility for these necessary things rests peculiarly on the local bodies to whom the standing of ministers is committed. The rules adopted by the council of 1886, and reaffirmed by the council of 1895, are reasonable rules. It is for the welfare of all the churches that they should be faithfully and consistently observed.

### THE CULTIVATION OF CONTENTMENT

It is important to appreciate what contentment is. To misunderstand it is easy. It is not phlegmatic, stolid acquiescence in whatever has come to pass, or seems about to come to pass, in our lives. Some people profess to be contented who are only lazy. Contentment is rather an active than a passive virtue. It involves doing one's best to shape events as we desire them, working one's hardest to prevent threatening evil, understanding and living up to the truth that God expects and wishes us to be interested and active in caring for our own welfare. But when we have planned and striven our utmost, contentment means accepting then what comes, convinced that it is what divine love has ordained. Contentment is not the same thing with resignation. Resignation accepts an event uncomplainingly yet with regret. It does not murmur against God but it wishes that his will had been different. Contentment not only accepts his ordering but is calm and serene in so doing. It rests so fully and firmly upon God that, once assured of his will, it would not alter that will if it could.

The value of such a spirit is apparent. No wonder that it is exalted as a conspicuous Christian virtue. To attain it is not easy. To cultivate it is not often agreeable. But to possess it is sweet, and to illustrate it is to preach the gospel impressively. The absolute, loyal, controlling trust in God which it unobtrusively demonstrates makes a stronger appeal to doubting, inquiring souls than almost anything else can possibly make.

Theodore Roosevelt, in his letter resigning his police commissionership, says that one of his pleasantest experiences has been working with all men, rich and poor, priests and laymen, Catholics and Protestants, Jews and Gentiles, who are striving to make civic conditions better, to raise the standard of living,

of morality and of comfort among the less fortunate brethren. Certainly the only way in which any municipality can redeem itself is by such an alliance of all the forces that respond to the appeal for a better public order.

### CURRENT HISTORY

#### The Congressional Mill

The House, adjourning at short intervals, awaits action by the Senate on the tariff. The Senate Finance Committee, in secret labors over the new schedules, and rumors of all sorts leak out about new rates and deals, political and sectionary, the most alarming to New England manufacturers being the one that credits the Senate with a purpose to impose a duty on hides, in order to protect the interests of Western cattle raisers, which decision would probably be ratified by the House if it were the will of the Senate. Senator Vest's motion, if carried, would have been a censure of Secretary of the Treasury Gage for conforming to the requirements and exigencies of the situation as created by the House when it passed the "retrospective" section of the Dingley Bill; and it failed to pass only for the lack of two votes, so closely are the lines drawn in the Senate and so small will be the majority for the new tariff, whatever the form in which it passes. The arbitration treaty is in a state of suspended animation, and its few friends seem indisposed to force the test vote which they fear will kill it. How far reaching in its effect and influence this action will be when it comes, if come it must as now seems certain, may be inferred from the following sentences from the *London Chronicle*, which has been so ardent in its advocacy of cordial Anglo-American relations:

If America and England cannot agree even on a formula of arbitration, is Europe ever likely to approach the subject in any practical form? There, in our opinion and not in any injury to the interests of this country, lies the real evil of the decision of the Senate. It is a blow to peace, to the betterment of mankind. The hope of arbitrators on both sides of the Atlantic was that the Anglo-American example would be the beginning of a better era for the old world. If the treaty is to sink amid the wreck of the Senate's amendments, it would have been better had it never been drafted. For here is a plain confession that two nations, closely akin, vitally associated in blood, history, literature, language, cannot agree on a peaceful method of settling their differences, and that it is a popularly elected body in one of these countries which bars the way. If England and America cannot come together, what hope is there that Frenchman and German, Russian and Austrian, will lay down their arms?

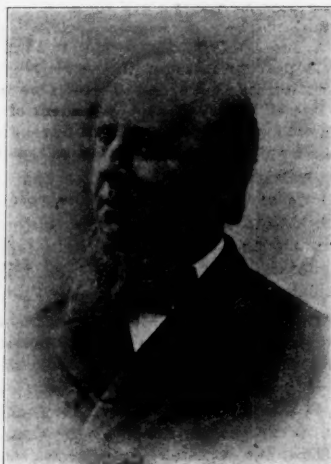
#### The United States Minister to Turkey

President McKinley has happily solved the problem, which has given him no little worry, by selecting as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Turkey James Burrill Angell, LL. D., since 1871 president of the University of Michigan, and prior to that professor of modern languages and literature in Brown University—his alma mater—and then president of the University of Vermont. These facts speak for the mental power and intellectual rank of the man. His Christian character and loyalty to the church have been demonstrated by long years of service in our denomination. Consequently, were he a novice in diplomacy his advent in Constantinople would herald a new era, full of inspiration to all American citizens resident in Turkey. But he is a man of much experience in this line of work, far more so than most American publicists.

In 1880 President Hayes appointed him minister to China, especially instructed to

negotiate treaties governing our commercial relations and the still more delicate matter of restriction of immigration. He accomplished the task in a few months and in 1881 resigned this post and returned to the University of Michigan. It is understood that this will be much the manner of his career in Constantinople. Once delicate and rigorous duties are performed, he will resign the post to another man less needed at home. In 1887 President Cleveland named President Angell as one of the commission to settle the dispute with Great Britain over the rights of American fishermen in Canadian waters.

The Administration has reflected honor on itself by its choice of President Angell. The task he is to undertake is in many respects uninviting, though it certainly is not uninteresting. He may feel assured of the confidence of those of his countrymen who have most at stake in the Turkish empire, and we trust that they will appreciate the limitations with which he will be surrounded. The appointment of such a man to this difficult and delicate position indicates that the situation has received careful



PRESIDENT ANGELL

consideration from the President and his Cabinet, and that he will be supported in his efforts to secure just treatment of American citizens and to maintain the dignity of our Government. The property of Americans long resident in Turkey has been destroyed. They have been shot at by Turkish troops and arrested on trumped up charges and then refused trial. Demands for reparation filed by us in 1895 have been ignored. A time to cry halt, to make the stars and stripes respected in Turkey, has come, and we believe that President Angell will make a brilliant record for himself and do a patriotic service for his country if he is given the right degree of authority and support. This, among other things, certainly implies that some of our fleet remain in Turkish waters, even though the Bancroft never attempts to pass the Dardanelles, until reparation is made.

Our present Minister Terrell is to be congratulated on having secured the release of a naturalized American citizen who was arrested in Mitylene, Feb. 8, charged with homicide. Minister Terrell has been insisting ever since that he be turned over to him for trial, in compliance with treaty stipulations. Turkey has refused, claiming that his naturalization in this country was not a protection, since Turkey denied the

right of one of her subjects to expatriate himself.

#### "The Spoils Theory" Rampant

Republican delegates from many hundred clubs waited on President McKinley last week and urged that he rescind President Cleveland's recent extension of civil service rules. Senator Lexow, supported by Governor Black of New York, has introduced legislation at Albany which, if made a Republican caucus measure and passed, will throw the spoils of that State back into the hands of the Machine politicians. Chairman Lauterbach of the New York Republican County Committee frankly said last week:

I know that you are as one man resolved that the battle of November shall be waged under the banner of partisan Republicanism, that the man who shall be elevated to the high office of mayor should be a true Republican. If we cannot succeed in bringing about that result, better far that there should be placed in power a true Democrat, even a Tammany Hall Democrat, than that we should aid to elect to that state of power and place a man of no party, whose administration is responsible to no party, and who has no party at its back. It is probably true that the doctrinaires who are now sowing the seeds of non-partisanship will draw more from the Republican ranks than from those of the Democracy. The temptation will be great to make a fusion with them. That temptation must be shunned. Victory with fusion is fruitless. Better a defeat to party than such a victory.

That is a frank admission by one of Mr. Platt's lieutenants that the vast machinery of greater New York is to be operated by politicians for the spoils there are in it, and that the Republican Machine and the Democratic Machine will assist each other to defeat non-partisan, honest government if they can. What do the Republican leaders think that these flagrant attempts to alienate the independent, conservative elements of society will effect? Do they spurn such aid? A day of reckoning will come. The local elections in New Jersey last week confirm the drift seen in the elections of the prior week. The American people have memories, and do not always wear Machine-made collars.

#### A Loss to Science

From the ranks of American scientists of international repute has been removed Edward D. Cope, professor of zoölogy and comparative anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, who died in Philadelphia April 12 at the age of fifty-seven. Some of the obituary tributes to him rank him as the foremost man of science among us. Be that as it may, his contributions to the lore and learning of his special department of study are many and important enough to give him permanent renown. Between 1864 and 1896 he put forth no less than 350 pamphlets, monographs and reports containing a wealth of information touching fossiliferous remains and the broad field of paleontology. Most of these grew out of actual personal discoveries made in a series of expeditions to various parts of North America. The notable quality in all of Professor Cope's scientific work was the background of what perhaps could hardly be called faith in the religious sense but its practical equivalent from a scientific standpoint. Though a thorough disciple of Darwin, Professor Cope never rested content with any mechanical theory concerning the origin of the universe. Behind visible phenomena he felt the existence of a force which transcends and originates them. He was aiding powerfully, at the time of his death, the scientific movement of the day that is making for the ends of the kingdom of God.

**The Paris Exhibition of 1900**

If the United States is to be adequately represented at the universal exposition which France is to hold in Paris in 1900, action should be taken at this session of Congress. To secure that end the President last week sent a special message to Congress, calling the attention of the legislators to the matter, and urging that they deal promptly and generously with it. Secretary of State Sherman, in a letter to the President, transmitted with the message to Congress, says, sensibly:

The purpose of the government of the French republic now is to make the forthcoming exposition the most notable of the century, in order to fittingly round the history of an era in which such international displays have filled a most important part, by bringing the nations together in the interests of commerce and of friendship. Recalling not only the prominent part taken by the United States in such enterprises heretofore in foreign countries, but also the cordial interest shown by the French nation and people in our own Columbian Exposition at Chicago, it is desirable, and indeed imperative, that provision be now made commensurate, not alone with the records of the past, but with the unparalleled scale upon which France proposes to conduct this new exposition.

Here recommends an appropriation of \$350,000.

**War Begun**

War has begun on the frontier between Greece and Turkey, the Greeks being the aggressors. Diplomatic relations have been severed between them formally. The fighting began on Saturday night and extended along the whole frontier from Previsa, on the gulf of Arta on the west, to the gulf of Salonica on the east. The Turkish batteries at Previsa sunk the Greek steamer Macedonian at the entrance of the gulf of Arta, and then were silenced themselves by the Greek flotilla. The chief conflict on land centered at the Milouna Pass. Here the Turks under Edhem Pasha had concentrated a strong force, meaning to invade Greece through the pass and capture Larissa. The Greek defense made vigorous use of three blockhouses, but was at last overcome. Neither side seems to have gained great advantage, but the Turks accomplished somewhat more than the Greeks. A day or two more may make great changes in the situation.

A long war is unlikely. The two nations probably will be allowed by the other Powers to fight until some radical alteration of the general international situation is threatened, and then will be checked. Each of the two combatants is practically bankrupt, and this fact will shorten their conflict. Greece doubtless can easily annihilate what little there is left of the Turkish navy, and although her army is much smaller than the Turkish—not more than one seventh as large—she has the advantage of position, and, if she can kindle a fire of revolt behind the Turks in Macedonia, her prospects of success are by no means to be despised. The outcome, however, depends upon what the other Powers decide to allow, and the vital question really is whether they, or a sufficient number of them, can unite upon a policy. If they would allow it, the Greek navy probably would speedily bombard Constantinople and bring matters thus to a crisis.

**Spain's Brighter Outlook**

If official reports are reliable, the revolt in the Philippines is practically ended. This fact, if it be one, together with a better understanding with the United States and a more lenient treatment of all prisoners of war in Cuba, indicates that Spain's skies are brightening. A special envoy for

Spain, sent from Cuba to Washington, has been in conference there during the past week with the leaders of the Cuban Junta, and there are those who predict that Spain and the revolutionists are about to come to terms. There is good authority for the statement that Spain plans to withdraw her troops from Cuba very speedily, and this step could only precede two others, confession of failure or concessions to the revolutionists.

**NOTES**

The United States Senate adjourned from Thursday to Monday out of respect for Good Friday. Senator Gorman moved so to do.

France and Brazil have agreed to arbitrate the Guiana boundary dispute. The president of the Swiss republic will serve as arbitrator.

The rumor from Rome that the commander of the international fleet in Cretan waters has been informed that the United States does not recognize the blockade is too good to be true.

At a conference of presidents of American colleges, held in New York city last week, a strongly worded petition against the Dingley tariff on books, even in its amended form, was drafted to be sent to the Senate revision committee.

President McKinley's appointee to the important position of Indian commissioner, W. A. Jones of Wisconsin, is too little known in the East for us as yet to speak advisedly respecting the choice. At all events we trust the present excellent superintendent of Indian schools, Dr. Hailmann, will be retained. Let not the spoilsman lay hands on him, Mr. President.

Our Chicago correspondent describes the ruin wrought in the affairs of the University of Illinois by the rascality of a Chicago bank official. We have a similar case of greater dimensions nearer home. Two of the New Bedford cotton-mills are found to have \$2,400,000 more indebtedness than was supposed, and the cashier confesses to grave misrepresentation of the finances during past years.

The Mississippi floods have wrought ruin over a wide extent of country. So great was the volume of waters in Louisiana that last Saturday the main levee system began to give way, and the finest cotton producing land in the country was inundated. Similar disasters are reported at points further north, while the situation in the Red River Valley of Dakota is vividly portrayed on another page.

No tragedy for some time has so shocked the moral sense of New England as the brutal murder, April 16, of Joseph A. Stickney, cashier of the Somersworth (N. H.) National Bank. It was done in broad daylight and the murder was only preliminary to the robbery of the safe. Some \$6,000 in cash were taken and carried away in a bag, through the streets in open view of several persons whose suspicions were not aroused in time to overtake the assassin. He was, however, arrested in Montreal last Monday night. Mr. Stickney was over seventy years old and an esteemed citizen. He was one of the mainstays of the local Congregational church, of which Rev. Henry Hyde is pastor.

**IN BRIEF**

One of the most noteworthy of the Passion-tide services was the noonday gathering each day of Holy Week at the Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco, at which local clergymen spoke.

Twenty-seven members of the United States Congress were born in other countries. But that is no valid argument against immigration. All the officers of the colonial governments of New England for a number of years were born in other lands, but we look back to those days with a just pride.

"A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of noise which he makes." That was said in the course of a friendly tribute to a quiet but efficient and useful man who passed away in a western Massachusetts city last week. How prone the world is today to set up a standard of judgment which estimates a man by the display and commotion attending his career.

Our April Handbook is now ready and in view of the deepening war clouds in the East it is especially timely. Entitled Turkey and Turkish problems, it is a reprint of the article by Rev. Edwin Hallock Byington in our issue of March 18. It was widely commented upon by the newspapers of the country and in its present cheap and convenient form can be easily circulated.

It will be a good thing for those misguided persons who went into raptures over the Hindu sage, Vivekananda, when he was in this country to see what he says about American women now that he is back in India. His own words, as reported by Dr. F. E. Clark in this issue, condemn him, and yet he is hailed everywhere as "your Holiness." It is marvelous how a certain type of feminine mind, even in enlightened America, is fascinated by a solemn mien, Oriental robes and aversion to roast beef.

The advent of spring quickens Christian zeal in one particular, at least. Those who believe in open air preaching, and we rejoice to say that the number of such persons is increasing, are already planning for a better season's work than ever before. There is a good degree of interest hereabouts in such methods of reaching the unchurched, and a conference is to be held, under the auspices of the Open Air Association, next Monday in the Bromfield Street Church at 11.30 A. M., with addresses by Drs. Plumb, Blackburn, Bates and others.

The vacancy caused by Dr. Stimson's declination has been most wisely filled by the election of Dr. Lucien C. Warner as president of the Congregational Church Building Society. Dr. Warner's warm, practical interest in, and liberal support of, the Church Building, along with our other national Congregational societies and other denominational interests, is well understood. This, with his equally well known energy and capacity for successful business, marks him out as eminently the man for the place in this time when such qualities are especially needed.

Two petitions were before the railroad commissioners of this State last week, one asking for a permit to conduct a local express between Boston and a neighboring town, and the other opposing that petition and declaring that the present service was satisfactory. A number of names were the same on both petitions. The fact was brought out that these petitioners wanted to help both sides. They seem not to have thought anything about the public, in whose behalf they professed to plead, nor to have realized that they were giving only sham help with names that were good for nothing.

Easter broke upon the world with an outpouring of sunshine that is rarely equaled at this season of the year. And the day which had so perfect a beginning rounded out to as fair a close while all through its hours great processions streamed in and out of the churches and joyous Easter greetings passed from lip to lip. The popular churches in the great cities were thronged to overflowing. Special music, lavish floral decorations, sermons on the resurrection, concert exercises in which the sweet voices of children were heard—all these helped to express and enforce the central truth of Christendom's great

est festival. Surely Christ is more highly exalted in the world today than ever before.

Not long ago a man who had been drawing a comfortable salary as a Christian worker in Boston, on leaving his position, publicly attacked ministers and churches, hiring a large hall for the purpose. He kept up his tirades for several months, but soon his published promises of sensational rant failed to draw audiences, and he was able to find accommodation for his hearers in a small room. The daily papers announce in two lines that he is "a voluntary petitioner in insolvency." When he was an involuntary petitioner in mental insolvency they devoted columns to his petitions. Does not his fate suggest that sensational criticism of ministers and churches soon becomes as stale in journalism as on the platform?

There are penalties as well as rewards because of one's resemblance to men conspicuous in the public eye. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton was walking the streets of Chicago the other day with Dr. Willard Scott. Suddenly the street Arabs began to cry out, "You didn't get there, did you, Hesing?" It took the Detroit divine several minutes to comprehend the joke, but finally, through Dr. Scott's kindly assistance, the truth made itself apparent that Dr. Boynton's flowing side whiskers and portly build made the youngsters think that they were gazing upon Postmaster Hesing, one of the defeated candidates for mayor. We are indeed surprised that a man whose garb, demeanor and terminology are so distinctively ministerial should ever be mistaken for a hustling politician.

Easter Sunday sees no more beautiful outgo of Christian love than that represented by Rev. D. W. Waldron's mission, which for seventeen years has conveyed to the hospitals, homes and charitable institutions of Boston the good wishes of the outside world as embodied in cards, leaflets and papers. This year the little party which comprised the mission, by starting at 6 o'clock in the morning and continuing until 7 o'clock in the evening, was able to give a personal greeting to over 2,000 inmates of these institutions and to hold services at seven points. Fully as many more cards and papers were sent for distribution at other institutions which could not be visited. What one poor fellow with limbs shattered by a recent railroad accident said, as a pretty card was handed him, expresses the feelings of hundreds to whom like comfort was offered: "I'm glad somebody thinks of me."

#### STAFF CORRESPONDENCE

##### FROM NEW YORK

##### Work for Quiet Sabbaths

The New York Sabbath Committee, consisting of fifteen well-known and influential Christian gentlemen, has now been in active service for forty years, during the last twenty-five of which Dr. William W. Atterbury has been its laborious and ever watchful secretary. The report of its two latest years, just issued, is full of encouragement and hope, particularly to one who has watched the progress of the work for thirty years, and can contrast the present condition of the effort for Sunday observance here with that of a generation ago. The world does move, the Lord does bless the toil of his faithful servants, does work his will through them, and it is not in vain to labor for the prevalence of his laws, even amidst obstacles that seem insurmountable in a city so cosmopolitan as this. Evidently the committee's success has been largely due to two things—the wisdom of its methods and its perseverance. It has carefully kept from taking extreme or untenable ground, from pushing even judicious meas-

ures violently; it has not enforced legal penalties where it could prevail by appeals to the reason, the conscience, or awakened regard for the welfare of the offender himself and his victims. Its chief and most effective appeal has been for Sunday as a day of rest for the army of the overworked. Thus it has enlisted in its aid Protestants, Roman Catholics, Jews and the religiously unclassified—all who care for the rights of their fellowmen. A great amount of watchfulness and judicious work has been given to the prevention of unwise, and the securing of wise, legislation, thus preventing oftentimes the necessity of exciting opposition by the enforcement of penalties upon lawbreakers. And when defeated once, twice, thrice, the committee has quietly bided its time and kept on working until its end was gained. Among its other items of value this report—which Dr. Atterbury, 31 Bible House, will send for the asking—gives a succinct account of recent changes in Sunday laws, judicial decisions upon mooted points, etc., throughout the country, with brief statements concerning Sunday observance in Europe.

##### Keeping up the Standard

The Manhattan Ministerial Association held its spring meeting with the New England Church, East Brooklyn. Most of the session was occupied with the examination of four Congregational Seniors about to graduate from Union Seminary, Messrs. Stephen H. Barrett, Homer W. Hildreth, James A. Rain and Antonio Testa. The examination in each case was satisfactory and the young men were commended to the churches.

An unusual episode, unique indeed for the Manhattan, occurred in connection with the examination. A member, and he, for a wonder, a Harvard graduate and ex-professor there, in a report on examination of candidates, proposed the dropping of the examination in Hebrew, and called the insistence on the study of that language "a stupid thing." This caused Dr. Behrends's hair to stand on end, the idea in broaching the subject having been to raise, instead of lowering, the standard of requirement of those looking to fill Congregational pulpits. The matter was tabled and the candidates were "put through" the usual drill in the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, and Dr. Behrends was appointed to speak at the next meeting on the Value of Greek and Hebrew to the Modern Minister. When a movement is made for lowering the standard of qualifications for the Congregational pulpit, it will not begin in the Manhattan Association.

##### Baiting for Better Things

Another move towards regenerating the Bowery and helping the poor wanderers whom it allures to their moral death has been started by the *Christian Herald*. One of the lowest of the low haunts of that thoroughfare, a conglomerate of barroom, dance hall, theater and "Raines law hotel," has been leased by the proprietors of that paper and placed under the care of the Bowery mission, which, having worked in the neighborhood for eighteen years, knows the territory, its denizens, their habits, wants, accessible points, etc. The mission is transforming the premises into a cheap restaurant, with a capacity for feeding 5,000 men daily. The superintendent says that for five cents he will give a good, substantial meal of coffee, bread, oatmeal and milk or pork and beans, beef stew or corned beef

hash. For ten cents he promises a regular dinner—soup, roast beef or steak, two vegetables, bread, with milk or coffee and pie or pudding. If not allowed to degenerate into a mere premium on lazy beggary, which the experience of the mission workers should enable them to prevent, this ministry to bodily wants ought to open the way to spiritual profit. Otherwise its usefulness to the city and those who are fed is questionable.

##### Greater New York

The long agony is not over yet. The charter, without amendment of even one of the faults pointed out in Mayor Strong's veto and others shown in the protests of many wise and good citizens, was "jammed through" the legislature and is in the governor's hands for his signature. A carefully chosen committee goes to Albany to plead with him to withhold approval, and from fifty to a hundred of our trusted and responsible men of mark volunteer to go with them as helpers. But the governor, chosen by the people to represent them, is one man and the boss in the national Senate, chosen by himself to represent himself in our city and State, is quite another. He has said, "Put the charter through," and usually what he says goes. If it does go in this case, then will begin another agony, longer and sharper, before honest citizens will consent that the metropolitan district shall be given over to jobbers and plunderers.

##### Our Libraries.

The needed State and city legislation has at last settled the question of the removal of the reservoir from Bryant Park (Fifth to Sixth Avenues and Fortieth to Forty-second Streets) and the erection in its stead of a superb library building for the Astor, Lenox and Tilden collections, present and future. The work of removal is to begin as soon as the new water mains are in place. The estimated cost to the city is \$2,500,000; the actual cost can be more definitely stated after the building is ready for use.

The director of the Public Library reports the number of readers in the Astor, in 1895, 85,182; Lenox, 9,149. In 1896, Astor, 96,260; Lenox, 13,228. Number of volumes consulted in 1895, Astor, 225,477; Lenox, 35,217. In 1896, Astor, 236,513; Lenox, 55,692. Works on American history called for in the Lenox in 1895, 10,711; in 1896, 27,727.

Brooklyn is pushing hard for a similar advance in its library facilities. A great meeting held in its Academy of Music recently to arouse enthusiasm on the project was addressed by Mr. Carnegie, Dr. Storrs, Mr. David A. Boody and others, and the project has since been kept brightly alive by discussions in Brooklyn clubs, literary associations, newspapers, etc. Frequent rousing appeals are made by reference to the magnificent Public Library of Boston with her population only half that of Brooklyn.

HUNTINGTON.

#### CURRENT THOUGHT

##### ABROAD

The *British Weekly*, reviewing the life of Benjamin Jowett, just issued, closes with an indictment of the man for his "course of open and flagrant immorality. . . . He was the purest of men. He was singularly free from littleness or weakness, but he was a priest of the Church of England. He signed her articles. He ministered at her altars. He was continually repeating her creeds. In these creeds he did not believe. . . . So long as this

is done it is needless to talk of truth and honor in religion. . . . One often wonders why the Broad Church has perished in England, and why the High Churchmen have prospered so exceedingly. The answer will be found in these pages. The Broad Church perished simply because it ceased to be a church."

W. Robertson Nicoll, in the April *Contemporary Review*, says of the late Prof. Henry Drummond: "Those who had often found the road rough had looked askance at Drummond as a spoiled child of fortune, ignorant of life's real meaning. But when he was struck down in his prime, at the very height of his happiness, when there was appointed for him, to use his own words, 'a waste of storm and tumult before he reached the shore,' it seemed as if his sufferings liberated and revealed the forces of his soul. The spectacle of his long struggle with a mortal disease was something more than impressive. Those who saw him in his illness saw that, as the physical life flickered low, the spiritual energy grew. Always gentle and considerate, he became even more careful, more tender, more thoughtful, more unselfish. He never in any way complained. His doctors found it very difficult to get him to talk of his illness. It was strange and painful, but inspiring, to see his keenness, his mental elasticity, his universal interest. Dr. Barbour says: 'I have never seen pain or weariness or the being obliged to do nothing more entirely overcome, treated, in fact, as if they were not. The end came suddenly from failure of the heart.' Those with him received only a few hours' warning of his critical condition. It was not like death. He lay on his couch in the drawing-room and passed away in his sleep, with the sun shining in and the birds singing at the open window. There was no sadness nor farewell."

Rev. Dr. J. Guinness Rogers, in the *Nineteenth Century* (April), says: "The great mass of English opinion on the Liberal side would be content with a settlement which emancipated Crete from Turkish despotism, and left the question of annexation to Greece to be determined by the course of events." He is prepared to give Lord Salisbury full credit for righteous purpose in his statesmanship, but wishes he were of a less compliant temper. He nevertheless asserts that Liberals are content to await the gradual development of a Cretan policy, but are not satisfied that Greece should be humiliated and British troops and vessels be made the chief instruments of that humiliation. On the other hand, *The Chronicle*, representing the radical Liberals, is savage in its denunciation of Lord Salisbury, says: "If blood be shed in these wild mountains, every drop of it will lie on the head of the Powers, and of Lord Salisbury in chief, because, with absolute power to force a reasonable settlement, he has weakly failed. Nothing could be simpler than to make Greece, under any propitiatory formula, the mandatory of Europe in Crete. But Greece is by the nature of her quarrel, and by the eternal laws of things, the mandatory of a Power before which emperors are naught. The right of insurrection against that enemy of the race called Turkey is one of the rights that are well called sacred. If the sultan's integrity be 'consecrated,' as we are told, by Europe, the cause of every rebel who assails it has a higher and a holier sanction, and every man who holds by Christianity or stands for freedom may well pray that not only Crete, but also Greek Macedonia and Greek Epirus and every other province that has yet the manliness to rise may win and keep its freedom."

A Russian resident in Berlin recently said, in a local journal: "Russia is a Colossus with feet of clay, and the more she grasps in her Briarean arms, the heavier the weight that is bound ultimately to crush the whole organism to the dust. Only in a land of advanced culture is it practicable to carry out such a policy as the few choice spirits of Russian diplomacy have conceived and are trying to

make Russian. The very success that attends many of the movements of this policy, and which fills the breasts of outsiders with so much anxiety, is, to the intelligent Russian, the matter likewise of anxiety, but from the opposite point of view, as just suggested. In a word there is in Russia no internal development to correspond to the gigantic strides made in her extension of domain. Nay, the resources applied to her foreign schemes are withdrawn from reforms in internal administration that have become critically imperative. There is but too much probability that the day that crowns the present policy with all the success ever dreamed of will be the day that will date the beginning of a decline that may be as rapid, and even as much of a catastrophe, as the culmination was splendid."

### DEACON DUDLEY'S SUNDAYS IN BOSTON

VIII.

BY ALDEN ENDRESCOTT

"Tomorrow, Hannah, will be the first Sunday of the month, and the young man who sits next to me at the table says we ought to go to the old Paul Revere church at the North End—Christ Church."

"Why," asked the good wife a bit sharply, for the grounds on which the boarders recommended churches were not her grounds, and she did not intend to have the deacon led astray even for a Sunday, if she could prevent it. "Why," she repeated, "for the music?"

"No, not for the music," answered the deacon, relieved. "You know, Hannah, I have always liked that young man, and this afternoon, while I was waiting for you in the sitting-room, he quite stirred my blood with the history of that old church. I don't mean Paul Revere and the lanterns, 'two if by sea,' although that is good enough, but the struggles of the little society of Church of England folks who lived about Copp's Hill fifty years and more before the Revolution. He says that there is an endowment now to support the rector, but it still has a hard time. It has always had its struggles, ever since the old days when the founders had hard work to build and maintain their church here against the disapproval of the Puritans."

"Tit for tat, I suppose," remarked Mrs. Dudley.

"I wish you could have heard that young man tell it. He seems to know all about it. He said Boston folks usually thought of it all from the Puritans' standpoint, but it did not seem to him quite fair, because the Church of England folks were honest in their way, and since they were here it was only natural they should want to worship in a church of their own."

"I have always heard that they did have the King's Chapel," interrupted Mrs. Dudley, not sympathetically.

"Yes, the young man spoke of that, too; and we might go to that in the afternoon."

So the deacon rushed his bill, as they say in the legislature, and his wise partner let it go through without opposition.

Sunday was a glorious day. It was a long way from the Back Bay to the North End, and the Dudleys took a car and got off at Salem Street. Even then they had something of a walk along the narrow old street, seeing old houses and poor, hard-working people, that told them many a tale of a half of the world which has little knowledge of how the Back Bay half lives, even prosperous boarders from the country.

The chimes were ringing a welcome to

the church-goers, as they have done for 150 years. One of the old, familiar tunes was struck as the deacon and his wife passed along the street, whereupon Mrs. Dudley magnanimously remarked, "It's worth everything to hear that old tune."

As they entered the plain and ancient portals she whispered, "I wonder if it will be anything like the Advent—getting up and sitting down?"

Within the heavy inner door one glance proved that there was all the difference between the Back Bay and the North End, between the Advent and Christ Church.

"What a dear old place," she whispered, as her eye passed over the mahogany-rimmed pews, such as so many country churches now have bought from city ones discarding them for a newer fashion. The galleries on both sides, too, had a homey, familiar look, and the large windows with small panes and no stained glass. Even the farther end—she had not yet put herself on familiar terms with the word "chancel"—even the head of the church, did not look very Episcopalian, though there was a reading desk on one side and a high pulpit on the other, and the communion table was spread behind a railing.

They were early and the deacon was quite bristling with information which his table neighbor had given him about the old silver communion service, which had been presented to the church, some of it as far back as 1723 and 1744, by King George II. and the provincial governor, Shirley, and other notables before the Revolution, who were trying to help the church along. The organ in the gallery at the back and the clock in front of it, and some curious brightly colored statuettes, were also presents. The figures, which represented angel heralds blowing horns, were captured by a privateer. The deacon knew that if he could only make Hannah feel the struggles that little church had been through, she would be a good deal happier all through the meeting, or service, as he supposed he ought to call it.

Perhaps it was that, perhaps it was the homeliness of the general look, perhaps it was the familiar hymn and the clear way in which the full, rich voices of the choir sang words she knew—whatever it was, Mrs. Dudley soon felt at home in the Old North Church, as she had never believed she could feel in any Episcopal church. Then the minister—"the officiating clergyman"—seemed sort of natural, too, in spite of his gown. The sexton had said that the rector, Mr. Duane, was in Europe, but that his friend, Mr. Robert Murray of Waltham, would take his place. It seemed to her that Mr. Murray read his service "right out of the Holy Scriptures." He didn't sort of sing something along so'st one couldn't keep up, but spoke clearly and firmly, and it was a real comfort when he read a Psalm she knew, that she could say aloud, yet not be heard, every alternate verse.

"I do say," she declared afterwards, "I never heard the parable of the widow's mite when it seemed to do me more good. How he said, 'Possess your soul in patience,' and 'Heaven and earth shall pass away, but not my word.' And, Jacob, do you know, I sort of felt guilty about my being so sharp set against that poor little church when Mr. Murray read that we should be thankful if we were accounted worthy to escape these things. We haven't many trials ourselves, and think what tha'

little congregation has had. In fact, from the plain looks of all the people, I guess there are very few of them that don't know work, and pinch, too, sometimes."

"Well, there were some," responded the deacon "I wasn't sorry for. They were the visitors who sat in front of us. If ever people had it printed all over 'em that they did not come for anything but to see what they could see"—The deacon was too indignant to finish his sentence.

"Was that the reason you made such a point of getting up and sitting down every time?"

"Partly. I said to myself: 'Here's this church, and here's the people who care for it as much as we do ours in Peaceville; and I don't see as it's using them just right if I don't try to show my respects for their ways by following them as far as I can.'"

After the service, when the officiating clergyman announced the communion, he invited any member of Christ's church who might be a stranger amongst them to come to their table. The deacon looked straight ahead of him for many minutes—his wife, watching him, also impressed by the simple invitation. The first company who could find room about the chancel were administered to and returning to their places; the second knelt, and the clergyman offered them the bread and wine, with his gentle words; the third began to move forward, when the deacon gave one look at his wife, whispering, "I can't refuse that invitation," and got up. Instantly she rose also, and they took their places with the rest.

The rest of the service was a sort of dream. After the benediction they silently made their way out of the church. The old bells rang them a farewell to a tune which they used at home to the words, "I am the Way, the Truth, the Life." All the way back to the boarding house they did not speak.

In their own room, Mrs. Dudley said: "I didn't know as he meant orthodox visitors, but I guess we didn't either one of us eat or drink unworthily, Jacob."

The deacon said: "I felt so, too."

At the dinner table the deacon's young man asked them if they had waited to examine the silver and the old prayer-book and "vinegar" Bible in the vestry room, and if they had gone up in the tower to see the bells, and look out the window through which Paul Revere saw the lanterns.

The deacon said no, it went against him to treat the old church like a curiosity shop. The young man looked surprised for a moment.

"There was a great crowd, I heard, and the old things are awfully interesting, but I sort of felt it was being impertinent, myself, when I examined them with a crowd of others after service."

In the afternoon the deacon and his wife entered King's Chapel somewhat before half past three, and although there are stained glass windows there and fluted pillars with richly ornamented capitals, the old fashioned galleries made their way to the country people's hearts, but still more the Sunday school of young people in the galleries and the closing hymn they sang.

The old "square" pews, which have been replaced by the narrow "slip" pews in so many early churches (including Christ Church), have been allowed to remain in King's Chapel. They are still lined with the red satia wool brocade and, with all the rest of the interior, are kept as nearly as

possible as in the old days. Some of them have only narrow seats facing each other; some have big, comfortable arm-chairs. Neither the deacon nor his wife would indulge in the chairs. They might be good old style, but they did not seem church-like. In King's Chapel everything seemed nearer the Episcopalianism of the Advent, yet the service proved to be far different as it proceeded. Scarcely anybody in the Dudleys neighborhood pretended to get up or to really kneel, so the old couple sat quietly and listened to the beautiful music (though a violin *obbligato* startled them somewhat) and to the clear, beautiful reading of the pastor, Rev. Howard N. Brown.

The delight of the afternoon was the sermon from the brief text, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify God." It was a plain, straightforward talk as from one Christian to others, an appeal not to forget that the light is God's and we are the candlesticks, not to forget that this light shines by means of simple truth, of unselfishness, love for others and love for nature. It was a talk for Christians in springtime, reminding them of how unspeakably lovely the world we live in is soon to become, how it is all given us without the asking, and how by keeping near to nature's heart our light is strengthened.

"Seems to me, Hannah," said the deacon that night, "that the Lord has been very rich in his blessings to us this day."

"Yes, Jacob," said his wife, "and to think they should have come by means I have always believed were so mistaken as to be almost sinful."

### SWAMI VIVEKANANDA UPON HIS NATIVE HEATH

BY REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK, D. D.

A Hindu prophet is not always without honor in his own country. Swami Vivekananda has come back to India, has seen and conquered. Everywhere in southern India he has been received with more than royal acclaim. Triumphal arches have been erected; garlands innumerable have been hung upon his willing neck; his carriage has been unyoked from its horses and drawn by enthusiastic scholars and high dignitaries of the land, for is not he the great Brahman who has won the Western lands for Hinduism? Is not he the profound scholar, the eloquent orator, the astute diplomat, the master of assemblies, who, by waving his magic wand for a few months in Chicago, New York and London, has turned back the engulfing waters of Christianity, which threatened, only a few short years ago, to submerge the world—India included?

These are the ideas at least which the average Hindu seems to have imbibed, and we may be very sure that Vivekananda himself has done nothing to disabuse his countrymen of these notions. No wonder they call him "Swami" in their words, "God" Vivekananda.

But, though so exalted, this god is quite willing to be interviewed. He doubtless learned the trick when in America. Here are some choice extracts as they recently appeared in the *Madras Mail*.

"What was your experience of America, Swamiji?" asked the enterprising reporter.

"From first to last very good," answered Vivekananda. "With the exception of the missionaries and 'church women,' the

Americans are most hospitable, kind-hearted, generous and good-natured."

Naturally the reporter desired to know something of these "exceptions" who so fall below the average American, and so he asked, "Who are these church women that you speak of, Swamiji?"

Swamiji: "When a woman tries her best to find a husband she goes to all the bathing places imaginable, and tries all sorts of tricks to catch a man. When she fails in her attempts she becomes what they call in America an 'old maid,' and joins the church. Some of them become very 'churchy.' These church women are awful fanatics. They are under the thumb of the priests there. Between them and the priests they make a hell on earth. They make a mess of religion. With the exception of these the Americans are a very good people. They loved me so much. I loved them. I felt as though I was one of them."

After sounding the Swami on the interesting subject of "church women" the reporter asked him his idea concerning the Parliament of Religions. Here is Vivekananda's opinion.

"The Parliament of Religions, as it seems to me, was intended for a 'heathen show' before the world, but it turned out the heathen got the upper hand and made it a Christian show all around. So the Parliament of Religions was a failure from a Christian standpoint. But the Chicago parliament was a tremendous success for India and Indian thought. It helped on the tide of Vedanta which is flooding the world."

Having exhausted these American church women and the Parliament of Religions, the Swami adopts the rôle of prophet when asked, "What are the prospects of the spread of your mission in England?"

"There is every prospect," he replied, with jaunty confidence. "Before ten years elapse a vast majority of the English people will be Vedantins. There is a greater prospect of this in England than in America. You see Americans make a *fanfaronade* of everything, which is not the case with Englishmen."

Thus having predicted the complete triumph of Brahmanism in England, and that within the short space of one decade, he goes on to give an interesting view of the English character, which, on the whole, he esteems highly, as indeed is most fitting in a loyal subject of Queen Victoria. But this further estimate he confides to the willing ear of the reporter: "John Bull is rather a thick-headed gentleman to deal with. You must turn the screw and push the idea until it reaches his brain, but once there it does not get out. . . . To my astonishment many of my friends belong to the Church of England. I learn that these missionaries who howl (against me) come from the lowest classes in England. No Englishman will mix with them. Caste is as vigorous there as it is here, and the English Churchman belongs to the class of gentlemen. Therefore I would give a word of advice to my countrymen, that is, not to take the least notice of all these vituperative missionaries, now that I have found out what they are. We have 'sized' them, as the Americans say. Non-recognition is the only attitude to assume towards them."

I might go on through many columns, quoting other choice bits from this sage of modern Brahmanism, but perhaps these are enough to show his braggadocio and deceit

and his animus against missionaries and earnest Christians. This interview is surely sufficient to open the eyes of certain gullible Americans who petted and coddled him, and gave him the impression that they were so much superior to the despised missionaries and "church women" who "make a hell on earth."

That Vivekananda's return has made a deep impression upon certain portions of the Hindu community is certain. But I cannot find that the Christian community has been greatly affected by his bombastic claims. The arrival of Dr. John Henry Barrows in Madras at about the same time is a powerful antidote to Vivekananda's poison. Dr. Barrows is so uncompromising and outspoken in his defense of evangelical Christianity that he has won the hearts of all the missionaries and Christian workers. He has deeply impressed many Hindus as well, and when he leaves India he will doubtless be clasped by Swami as a "low caste American," perhaps not much better than the "church women" themselves.

*Madras, India, February, 1897.*

### A PEEP INTO THE SOUTH

BY MRS. C. L. GOODSELL

For the Northerner, who makes the journey to the well-known resort of Asheville, N. C., for the first time, there awaits a great surprise, for no one could be able to picture to himself the marvelous and startling experience of crossing the lofty mountains of the Blue Ridge by rail. Formerly this was accomplished after the fashion of the olden time, in a lumbering stage coach over a rough road. Now it has come to be one, not of convenience only, but of positive luxury.

There are two natural gaps or gateways of entrance through these mountains from the east. The great Southern Railway, with its magnificent Pullman cars, takes you through one of these along the course of the beautiful Swannanoa, a large and swiftly flowing river, to the western part of the State. And what a ride! Up and up, winding in and out like a thread, across dizzy chasms and around gigantic walls of solid rock; now clinging to the very edge of the mountain-side, and then over great masses of detached granite. Back and forth the train creeps, doubling on itself several times in the ascent. From one point, the track below over which the train has passed can be seen on fourteen different grades.

At last you come to the great tunnel which pierces the summit and then the descent begins. You soon reach the city of Asheville, which lies in an elevated basin and reminds you in general effect of a Swiss town. Hardly anywhere in the world is there a happier combination or greater variety of lovely scenery than just here. The hills on which the city is spread out rise up from the valleys of the French Broad and Swannanoa Rivers, 2,600 feet above the level of the sea. From the top of one of these hills 180 peaks are said to be in sight, while the city itself lies like a beautiful panorama at your feet.

Asheville is a place of immense distances, reaching out over these innumerable hills, showing a collection of beautiful country seats and public inns scattered irregularly and picturequely over them. It claims a population of 12,000, exclusive of the throngs of visitors the year round. You

see a variety of attractive private residences, stone and brick churches of various denominations, public library, State normal school, city hall and business blocks, including large and well-furnished dry goods stores. The electric street railways open up the suburbs in all directions. The streets themselves, which are well paved and lighted with electricity, center about a public square where, at all hours of the day, especially on Saturday, the market day, multitudes of men, of all grades and capacities, congregate for purposes of business and trade and barter, making it a place of lively exchange. Here in the open air they stand, surging back and forth, driving bargains or watching for a job, from the president of a bank to the colored man from the country, who has driven his cart, attached to an ox and a mule harnessed together, for ten miles to make a quarter.

The mountainous, health-giving climate of Asheville attracts the sick and the well from the North during the winter months, and from the South in the summer. Ample accommodations are provided in the large, handsome hotels and hospitable homes which open their doors, while the walks, and especially the drives, for miles about, are a source of delightful entertainment and enjoyment. Indeed, the luxury of driving is placed within easy reach of all—a four-seated carriage, or a "victoria," with driver and pair of horses, being furnished by any of the livery stables, for a three or four hours' drive, for the moderate sum of \$2.00 in the morning and \$2.50 in the afternoon.

Judging from the numbers you see on the streets and in the humble cabins scattered about in the outlying districts, there is a large population of colored people, some of them well-to-do, many of them poor. While they have, of course, the right of way in all public places, there is evident everywhere the unconcealed air of superiority on the part of the white people, which savors of the old system of slavery and which will probably never disappear from their territory. The servitude of the blacks still exists, in spirit, and they too often look in vain for any tenderness of disposition toward them from their white neighbors. This state of things does not conduce to the development of their best powers, but rather the contrary, while the lack of confidence in them, together with the constant resort to threats in place of kindly encouragement, tends to make of them only indifferent eye-servers instead of faithful, devoted servants. Of course there are noble exceptions to all this.

These people regard the North as the colored man's paradise, where their real friends are, and look, with a longing that is truly pathetic, for some good fortune that may chance to transport them over the line. Indeed they sometimes venture to plead with visitors from the North to take them home with them, promising to serve them faithfully all their life long. This, by the way, is an experiment which has been tried in several instances with very satisfactory results, and, if repeated to any extent, might help solve the much perplexed "servant question" in the North.

Eight out of the twenty-six churches in Asheville are colored. If you want, for once, to break away from the stiffness of some of the more conventional church services, go and give your emotional nature a little freedom in one of these churches. You will enjoy the earnest, informal talk of

the preacher, and in response to his irresistible appeal at the close, you will march up in line with all the rest, and lay your offering on the table in front, after which you will find yourself in good mood to join heartily in the familiar gospel songs which ring out with characteristic melody and pathos from these simple-hearted worshippers. Sometimes these souls become so enraptured that they seem ready to "sit and sing themselves away to everlasting bliss." Not infrequently their service of a Sunday night is unconsciously prolonged a whole hour beyond the usual time for closing.

During a recent stay of four weeks in Asheville, it was interesting to learn of the various forms of Christian work undertaken and carried on along the different denominational lines. One is not long in discerning, under the exterior of society and fashion, a rich vein of self-sacrificing energy and action that savors of the true spirit of Christ. Besides the home and foreign missionary organizations which exist in most of the churches, there are also many charitable institutions, such as the Children's Home, Flower Mission, Rescue Training School, hospitals, etc., where individual workers find ample scope for benevolent effort, and in many ways give comfort and relief to the sick and needy. "The poor ye have always with you," may aptly be said concerning this city as well as of other cities scattered over our land. But just as truly can it be said of these Southern Christians, that a great company of them are "full of faith and power," and "do great wonders among the people" in the name of Christ.

Not far beyond the city limits of Asheville is George W. Vanderbilt's magnificent estate, known as "Biltmore," which is destined to become as famous as any spot in our country. His private park comprises several thousand acres of alternating hills and valleys, all under careful, scientific cultivation, adorned with artificial lakes, rustic stone bridges, a profusion of evergreen shrubbery, palms and flowers, and having 100 miles and more of smoothly graded, macadamized roads for driving. This park, with all its attractions, is freely open to the public two days in the week, and thousands of visitors avail themselves of the privilege.

Within this park, on a wide elevated plateau, commanding an extensive view of the mountains and overlooking the picturesque valley of the French Broad River, Mr. Vanderbilt has erected his immense stone castle, costing \$4,000,000, and furnished it with expensive works of art from all parts of the world. His stables, dairies and propagating houses, fisheries and deer reserves are all on the same grand scale. He has also erected on this estate a beautiful stone church edifice for the use of his many employes and their families and for the people of the neighborhood. This he has dedicated as a sacred memorial to his father and his mother.

He has furnished the church with a fine organ, prayer-books and hymnals, and here he supports a professional organist, a quartet choir and chorus of thirty trained singers, and a rector who conducts service every Sabbath morning. The city of Asheville may well be proud of such a suburb as Biltmore, with all its varied attractions, so near and so available. The advantages from both a lucrative and educational standpoint can hardly be estimated.

## In and Around Chicago

## Wilton College

If this college for German youth is 127 miles west of the Mississippi, its president, Rev. M. E. Eversz, has his home in Chicago. From him one learns that in the academy there are now 125 students, of whom forty-six speak German. English speaking students are not excluded. Nineteen German born students hope to preach the gospel. The three counties, Cedar, Scott and Muscatine, furnish a fine field for a school like this. Students have gone to this college from twelve other States. The college was removed to Wilton two years since from Crete, and since its removal has prospered greatly. The first term the number of students increased from ten to forty, and has increased since to 125. The citizens of Wilton provided the present buildings and a campus of nine acres. They gave \$4,000 for repairs, and \$13,500 to be paid in ten annual installments. The repairs, as is natural, cost a little more than was anticipated. To meet present emergencies \$5,000 is needed. As this is the only German Congregational college in the United States, it should not be permitted to languish for lack of the small sum for which it asks. Such a college is indispensable and should be sustained. In its present distress it rests as a great burden on the heart of its self-sacrificing president.

## The Seminary

The closing exercises of the seminary year began with the communion service in the seminary chapel Sunday afternoon, April 11. The sermon before the graduating class was preached in the First Church Sunday evening by Dr. Nehemiah Boynton of Detroit. It was in his best vein, and was eminently appropriate. In the morning he preached the first sermon in the new house to be occupied by the Washington Park Church. The week has been occupied with examinations, some of them written, others oral. Year by year they are becoming severer and the list of studies to which young men are required to give attention longer. Professors and examiners express themselves as satisfied with the way in which the students have this year acquitted themselves. There is no doubt as to the hard work done both on the part of the faculty and the students.

## Moody Again

Not content with the services week before last, the public filled the Auditorium twice last Sunday. In the afternoon every seat was occupied by women, to whom Mr. Moody spoke with even more than his usual tenderness and effectiveness. In the evening an equally large audience of men was present. It would seem as if such evident interest in services like these were an indication of genuine Christian life.

## Washington Park Church

Since Professor Mackenzie assumed the pastorate and Professor Curtiss the management of the finances, and began the canvass of the neighborhood, the prosperity and growth of this church have been assured. Sunday morning, April 11, the dedicatory exercises of what is to be, when completed, a commodious and attractive house of worship began and continued through the week. The dedicatory service, properly so called, took place Sunday afternoon, Dr. E. P. Goodwin offering the prayer. Dr. Noble and Dr. Willard Scott made addresses, and Dr. Savage, Rev. Fred. Staff and Superintendent Armstrong participated. In the evening Dr. Mackenzie preached, assisted by Rev. J. A. Adams, a former pastor. At all three services Professor Curtiss appealed for money and succeeded in raising nearly \$2,300, a large sum, considering the character of the parish and the size of the church. Tuesday evening Secretary Taintor gave a free lecture on The Men of the Mayflower, with stereopticon views. Wednesday

there was a special gathering for prayer, at which nearly all members of the church, the Sunday school teachers, the members of the societies of Christian Endeavor and many other Christian friends in the vicinity were present. Thursday evening was set apart for a social gathering, at which brief addresses of congratulation were made by visiting brethren. The night was exceedingly stormy, but those who ventured forth were well repaid. Friday evening there were services appropriate to the time. The new church enters a house of its own under the best auspices, and may reasonably hope in no long time to become strong and helpful.

## Another Y. W. C. A. Anniversary

Monday evening the twentieth anniversary of the Y. W. C. A. organization was observed by a banquet at the home of the association on Michigan Avenue, at which such men as Drs. Henson, Withrow, Noble and Johnson were present. Judge Kohlsat, Dr. J. P. Hale, Dr. Canfield, Dr. Rubinkam and Dr. Hirst also made short addresses. The association has within a few years put up a large edifice on the avenue, where for a moderate price it furnishes a comfortable and attractive home to young women. While the atmosphere of the home is thoroughly evangelical, and the work is supported almost entirely by members of evangelical churches, its managers have not refused the assistance and sympathy of such men as Dr. Canfield of the Universalist church.

## Another Bank Failure

The public was surprised to learn last week that the Globe Savings Bank had been compelled to close its doors. From investigations already made it would seem as if its 3,600 depositors will lose all that they have intrusted to its keeping. It looks as if there had been considerable dishonest handling of its funds. Its president, Mr. Spalding, as treasurer under the Altgeld rule of the State University, has, it is feared, so manipulated the funds of the institution that it will lose heavily. Some have thought that it would lose its endowment bonds as well as its deposits, and that the university would be obliged to cease its work for the remainder of the year. Mr. Spalding has turned over to the new treasurer of the university assets which at their face value would nearly equal the amount missing. Of their real value one cannot be certain. Nor is it certain that the university can retain these assets and the depositors receive nothing. The courts may have to decide. One of the worst features of the case is the fact that Governor Altgeld is mixed up in it. Indeed he seems to have compelled the trustees of the university to approve Mr. Spalding's bond which now is said to be inadequate, and to have been a borrower of the funds which Mr. Spalding received for safe keeping. At present there are a good many rumors which it is hoped will not prove true. One thing is certain, the bank has failed and the losses of innocent parties will be very large. This is the more to be regretted as savings banks have never been very popular in the West. Building societies have taken their place, and have hitherto been as sound financially as they have been popular. Some additional legislation may be required to secure their absolute safety.

## The New Administration

Mayor Harrison assumed control of the city Thursday evening. There were flowers and the usual congratulations. He says he does not intend to violate any laws, or to stand in the way of any proper application of the principles of civil service. The men whom he has chosen as heads of departments are men of good standing. Just what will come of his control of the police force of the city is not yet apparent. We had hoped that this

department, like the water department, would be taken out of politics. Mayor Swift's report of the work he has been able to do indicates fidelity to his pre-election promises and municipal ability of a high order. If Mr. Harrison does as well as he promises to do he will receive the support of a great many who did not vote for him, and who regarded his election as a serious misfortune. If he attempts, even under pressure, to set aside the principles of civil service, he will find the Civic Federation a much more powerful opponent than he may think. The report of the retiring mayor, Mr. Swift, was encouraging to all those who are striving to secure good government for cities. He has effected a saving of \$1,800,000 on the pay rolls during his two years of office, and has given the city better service than it was receiving at his inauguration.

He has introduced the merit system, and thus taken the police out of politics; he has settled the long litigated lake front controversy, whereby the Illinois Central has already sunk its tracks and made a beautiful park possible; he has persuaded and compelled many of the railroads to elevate their tracks, and taken steps which will make this elevation universal; he has enlarged the operations of the health department and rendered them more efficient; he has increased the water supply of the city, and has provided for intercepting sewers; he has corrected abuses in the special assessment system, and while reducing the expenses of the city government has shown that the finances of the city can be successfully managed. The people will not be satisfied unless Mr. Harrison succeeds as well as his predecessor.

## A General Cleaning Day

The suggestion that May 15, or some other day in that month, be taken as a day upon which private citizens shall combine with officials and clean up every alley and street in the entire city has met with a favorable response. Even if the attempt fail in some respects, it is worth while to make it. Some good will come of it.

## The Birthday of a Veteran

Wednesday, April 14, Dr. D. K. Pearsons celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday. Dispatches and letters rained in upon him at Hinsdale and made him happy. Fully twenty institutions of learning, as recipients of his gifts, sent him their congratulations. The doctor is in good health and spirits and is just as ready as ever for a campaign which has no other object than putting some college on its feet. Of one thing the doctor may be sure, the congratulations which come to him are genuine. In common with them all we express our hope that he may live till he sees all the institutions in which he is taking such deep interest thoroughly established and equipped for their work. For no one of them is he more anxious than for Mt. Holyoke. To him and to the friends of the college West, the meagerness of the collections on Mary Lyon Day was disappointing.

## The Presbyterians

The Western section of the Alliance of Reformed Churches holding the Presbyterian system, which seeks to bring these churches into closer fellowship, met on April 15 in the Covenant Church of Chicago to discuss various matters connected with their work. Representatives were present from the Canadian church, the Presbyterian churches, North and South, the Reformed Church of America and the Reformed Church of the United States, the United Presbyterian Church, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church. In the evening these visiting brethren were given a banquet by the Presbyterian Ministers' Association of Chicago.

FRANKLIN.

## The Home

### NATURE'S SECRET

BY JOSEPHINE CANNING

I know a green bank where anemones grow  
And daisies and buttercups too;  
And where the sweet violets open their eyes  
To the color of heaven's own blue.

The apple trees pink with the blossoms of May  
A fragrance distill on the air,  
And breezes all gently in passing them by  
Kiss softly their petals so fair.

Adown through the meadow a river flows by,  
Like a ribbon its path way is seen,  
And close to its windings on either green bank  
Are willows of tender hued green.

The hills in their new budding verdure look down  
And smile on the valleys below,  
And the bobolink sings o'er his nest in the grass  
Where cowslips and pimpernels grow.

O nature, whose heart throbs in winter are stilled,  
What think you of spring and its bloom?  
What force has impelled you to clothe the broad  
earth  
With beauty bright spun from your loom?

For answer we read from each sweet-scented flower,  
And from the wild bird as it sings;  
'Tis God in the blossoms, 'tis God in the breeze,  
'Tis God in the heart of all things.

Now that the bicycle season is fairly open it is well to bear in mind that this form of exercise for women meets with the approval of physicians. That is, an organically sound woman can ride a wheel with as much impunity as a man. The tide of public opinion, too, which for many generations has debarred the gentler sex from the benefits and pleasures of physical recreation, has turned in the other direction. The rational enjoyment of tennis, rowing, golf and other outdoor pastimes is no longer the monopoly of men. The diseases of women take a front place in our social life, and statistics show that a large per cent. are functional ailments begotten of ennui and lack of opportunity to work off superfluous muscular and nervous energy. All this is corrected by a judicious use of the wheel. Sleeplessness, so-called "nerves" and those petty miseries for which the liver is made a scapegoat disappear with the fresh air inhaled and the general effects of exercise and exhilaration.

An index of the growth of working women's societies is seen in the plans for the forthcoming convention to be held in Philadelphia the last week in April. This will be the third national gathering of working girls, the first being held in New York in 1890, and the next in Boston in 1894. Among the eminent speakers will be Sir Walter Besant and Dr. Rainsford. The topics arranged for discussion cover a wide range of subjects, including Women in Factories and Workshops, Religion in the Clubs, Holiday Houses, Physical Training and Civic Work. The arrangements for social courtesies to the delegates show that artificial barriers of wealth and position are rapidly being leveled by association in the clubs. The Colonial Dames will give a reception, the Drexel Institute and School of Industrial Art will be open for inspection, and excursions are planned to points of historical interest. Women of leisure, who have frequent opportunities to attend public meetings, have no conception what an outing of this character means to a busy wage-earner.

It was a rare spring morning when April was in one of her most bewitching moods.

Three ladies, mutual acquaintances, chanced to meet in an electric car bowling toward a beautiful suburb of Boston. The unrivaled splendor of the day naturally evoked enthusiastic comment. But the remarks of two of the party sounded trite and commonplace as compared with the utterance of the eldest woman. As the car climbed an eminence she began without affectation, in a low, well-modulated voice, to quote at length and comment upon a fine passage from Bryant's Monument Mountain, beginning:

Thou who wouldst see the lovely and the wild  
Mingled in harmony on nature's face,  
Ascend our rocky mountains. Let thy foot  
Fall not with weariness, for on their tops  
The beauty and the majesty of earth,  
Spread wide beneath, shall make thee to forget  
The steep and toilsome way.

Her genuine appreciation of the poet's sentiment and her own evident love of nature charmed her listeners, making one, at least, feel that for true culture and real familiarity with the choicest literature the women of a past generation often excel their younger and college-bred sisters.

### BY THE PROVIDENCE EXPRESS

BY JOHN PRESTON TRUE

Joe Dent knocked the ashes from his pipe. The iron pillar rang like a bell under the stroke, and a tiny echo whispered back from the wall and was lost in the low, placid hissing of the engine.

Joe had no right to be smoking in that room, where he was assistant engineer in the basement of a huge department store. But today he felt utterly reckless, and cared no more for regulations than a tramp. What a hash he had made of things, to be sure! And how all his past mistakes came trooping back and hedged him in, until they stood too thickly for a thought to escape him without their leave. It gave him a grim sort of satisfaction just to look them over, each being one more proof to back up his own opinion of himself against himself. And he was but a young fellow, too!

Too young for his place, the mighty "head of the house" had thought at first; but he liked young men and had long since learned to take their measure, and Joe had swung through the searching examination as though he had been fed on dynamite and steam gauges from his cradle, instead of having just graduated from a stationary engine on a farm. So now he was here watching the needle on the indicator, the glow of the furnace on the floor, the height of the water column in the guarded glass tube; and the farm—was many a mile away. Had it paid? Yes, it had! he told himself, savagely. There are some things that no man will ever stand. And Lou had told him—had told him—what was it? That she had married beneath her, and that he had married her for the farm. He writhed at the thought even now.

"Curse the farm! It was she that I loved, not a lot of barns and cattle," he roared, then sank back on his stool and covered his face. It was a bitter thing to face.

Then he began to make excuses for her to himself. She was but a girl, not eighteen. Too young to marry, they had said, the wiseheads! Impulsive and untrained, and left alone in the world. Why had he not been more patient with her, and tried to do the things which seemed so all-important to her, although so trifling to him? He could see now that each chance ignored had been the gentle sliding of a quicksand

through a barrier, until at last enough had passed to carry all before it in an overwhelming rush that had swept away their happiness forever—

"Dinner, Joe."

It was his superior, returned from his own lunch, and Joe rose slowly, wearily, and put on his coat. A dozen light-hearted, small salesgirls were fluttering into the stock-room beyond with their own luncheons, and hailed him with a shout in the free, "all-of-a-family" way customary among such.

"Joe! come and turn this box over!"

"Joe! please lend me your knife to cut this knot."

"Joe! I want you, too!" in four or five different directions at once as he passed through the room. But his face was so full of gloom as he silently lent those that needed it a helping hand that a shadow fell on them which lasted till long after the hour was over. What could it mean? And each small heart gave a little throb of fear and pity, for with them but one outlook could give them such a men—their sword of Damocles, "discharge." And what would they do now without Joe?

Out into the hurly-burly and roar of the streets plunged the engineer. It might help him to forget. The rumble swept up one great artery of trade and met at right angles another in a swirl of battle thunder. Cabs, lumbering drays, crashing, clanging electric cars and the seething mob of hurrying souls, that filtered through the crossways and in and out among the teams as though reckless of life—this was what he sought, and he let himself drift with the crowd. But man does not hang sorrow on a nail when he dons his hat for an outing. He takes it with him as he would a watch, and forever finds himself referring to it. As to happiness—what had become of his?

"Sold, to the man in the white hat, for fourteen cents!"

Joe stopped short, bewildered by the words and the resulting shout of laughter from many voices. Unconsciously he had entered a cross street, and was opposite an auction room, in the heart of which was an eager, laughing crowd. Their gaiety attracted him, and he shouldered straight in, as though that had been his real destination. Perhaps it had under fate's kindly guiding hand.

It was one of those semi-annual affairs that brighten the monotone of the salesman's life, the disposal of unclaimed express parcels. A great heap of them lay behind a counter, and before it pressed a rough, good-naturedly excited throng, with here and there an unkempt, earnest-eyed little Jew, whose highest bid invariably was "Thirty shents!" For these packages were always sold unopened, and it was the unwritten law that the buyer should open his package then and there for the joy of the losing bidders. Up went a valise on the counter. "How much for this?" and swift came the bids in ridiculously small gains; five cents, ten cents, sold—for twenty-one cents to the fat man in the corner. A knife forces the lock in a twinkling. Treasures? That depends on individual estimation. Three old bricks and a wad of newspapers are revealed, and the crowd guys the buyer, who enjoys it as much as they. A box! A Jew wriggles to the front, eyes it keenly, bids up to his limit—"thirty shents"—and gets it. He is disposed to shoulder it and make off, but the bystanders won't hear to that. Up comes a hatchet. Smash! and a

lot of samples of shoes appear. Isaac grins happily and is cheered for his luck. Several small parcels bring quite high prices, as more likely to contain valuables. One box is loaded with last year's almanacs, advertising a patent medicine, which the laughing buyer promptly distributes by pelting the heads of the men on the floor below him with this literature of a bygone day, till some one pulls him and his box off the bench together to make room for another.

"Now, gentlemen!" cried the auctioneer, "here is the chance of a lifetime! This great flat box evidently contains a picture; perhaps an old master, perhaps a family portrait of your ancestors who came over in the ark. You can hang it up in your hall and tell your friends to note the resemblance to the owner. Five I am offered, ten I am offered, shall I have fifteen?" and away up went the bids, for this undoubtedly was a prize of value; and when at twenty-five dollars it was taken by a man with a white waistcoat and a big seal to his watchchain, his friends congratulated him while the cover was being pried open with special care. A pause, a craning of necks, then a yell of delighted laughter rang out that echoed clearly from the bouse across the street, while the new owner gazed in blank stupefaction at his acquisition. Peel on peel of merriment rang out and men lay down and rolled and shook at the disclosure. For there, neatly packed, was a stuffed, double-headed calf, consigned vainly to some unappreciative freak museum by a disappointed granger.

"What did I tell you, gentlemen, about its being a family portrait?" cried the salesman, grinning, and again the crowd shouted and guyed the buyer. "You can trust me every time, gentlemen; trust me all in all or not at all, as the poet says. Now, here's another prize. How much for this, no doubt a jewel case?" and the fun went on.

Presently, a small, box-like parcel was put up.

"Here, gentlemen, is another jewel box. It is light"—tossing it—"so it can't be a wedding cake like the last lot, in which I was unfortunately mistaken. Year old cake is a little dry, brother, ain't it? Better buy a fresh lot tomorrow and remember me when the cards are out," and the red-faced teamster, who had made that unlucky purchase, turned all sorts of colors to the huge delight of his unmerciful fellows. "How much?"

It did look like something of value, that oblong little box, and bids came fast and in earnest. Men get reckless at times under such enthusiasms, and it was a long price indeed that carried off the treasure. Eager eyes awaited the unfolding. Paper after paper fell, string after string went writhing down before the box itself was shown. Then slowly, reverently, the rough man lifted from its bed of protecting cotton wool the treasure which had been packed so carefully with tender, loving hands a year ago and sent on its unended mission. Torn, it was, with briars. Torn and scratched, rubbed through to the white—only a worn-out, tiny baby shoe!

Where was the guying, the laughter? Not a sound escaped from the crowd. For long, long seconds silence fell like a mist upon them, and like a mist things seemed to each man there for those long seconds dim and indistinct. What little feet had stumbled in that bit of leather and its mate a year ago, and where were they now?

Still sturdier and more wearing, or on a heavenly pavement? Who could say? As the buyer slowly turned the slipper over a bit of paper with faded writing on it, blotted and stained, fluttered out and silted downward. Why was it stained? Were they tears that made those blurs, and why?

Hesitatingly the man picked up the paper and began to read to the silent men:

*Dear Joe: O Joe, come back to me. I had only you and Sammy to love. I never knew how much I loved you till you'd gone, and now the doctor says—O Joe, he says I shall not have Sammy much longer. Come back before—*

There was a struggle, a shoving, a hoarse voice that cried harshly, "Let me through!" and choked and ceased; then a man burst through them and leaped upon the counter.

"Give me that! It's mine!"

Letter and shoe were wrenched from the holder's hands. An unheeded, uncounted wad of crumpled bills was thrust into them in return. Then with a wild, desperate gesture and swing of his arm the man plunged straight down as though into a tossing sea, and plowed his way resistlessly toward the door.

Those that were left looked at one another silently. Those that were hurt in that mad rush did not know it, or if they did made no complaint. Then, as with one accord, they turned to the salesman, motionless, expectant. And he, glancing at the merchandise behind him, swept a long look over their heads at the patch of blue sky visible through the doorway, and said, quietly, "Gentlemen, the sale is over for this day."

Through the doorway, out into the hurly-burly, yet under the blue sky, the throng as quietly melted away.

## WHEN KING OSCAR WAS PRINCE

BY JANET SANDERSON

King Oscar of Sweden and Norway was not born of a long line of kings. It was only by accident that a simple, obscure burgher's family of the Pyrenees came to be the rulers of the finest kingdom in northern Europe.

Away in southern France, in a small gray house of one story, No. 6 Rue de Tran, in the lovely town of Paw Marshal, Bernadotte was born in 1764. He quitted his native town in 1780 as a drummer boy in the Regiment Royal de la Marine, and later in 1810 was adopted by the childless Charles XIII. of Sweden, and in 1818 was made king, the first Bernadotte sovereign. He was succeeded by his son Oscar I. and he in turn by his son Charles XV., who, dying childless, left the throne to his brother, Oscar II. (the subject of our sketch) in 1872. All their reigns, from 1818 to the present day, have been reigns of peace and prosperity.

When the little Oscar was born he was so far away from the throne, his grandfather being king, his father Crown Prince and the two older brothers having nearer claim, it was not thought needful to educate him for a ruler and he was allowed to carry out his one wish—to be a sailor. When the little fellow was eleven years old he entered the Swedish navy and, like any common midshipman, worked at all duties, passing from one grade to another till he was promoted to lieutenant, and showing that thoroughness and application in his duties which he has manifested so clearly in later life. He was a true lover of the sea and

even while attending the University of Upsala he never abandoned his naval pursuits, and in time gained the rank of admiral.

The hand of the prince who could guide the ship so skillfully could also wield the pen gracefully, for in a competition work written at the instigation of the Swedish Academy of Science he bore away the prize for his poem, *Memories of the Swedish Fleet*, sent in anonymously. After his university days he finished his military studies, then turned again to naval life, visiting many lands and the courts of Europe.

While at the little court of Wied, as guest at the castle of Monrepos, he met and loved the Princess Sophia, "his angel bright and good," as he calls her in his poem, Monrepos, and when he was twenty-one years old he took her as his bride to his northern home. It was a true love marriage, for a beautiful family life distinguishes the court of the Bernadottes, where political marriages are not the rule. So we find the prince and princess happy in their quiet



KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN

home, happier still when the babies came to delight the home nest.

The father was busy with his scientific studies, full of plans for the development of his country's navy. Everything pertaining to the sea naturally claimed his interest. He encouraged all Arctic explorations and a land discovered by his explorers has been named Prince Oscar's Land. His leisure hours were occupied with music, art and literature. It was then he wrote his drama, *Castle Kronberg*, in French, and which is often acted in Sweden and other countries.

His literary and artistic talents are of high order and he is a poet of taste. He knows many languages and translated Goethe's *Torquato Tasso* into the Swedish, which earned him his election as member of the Frankfurt Academy of Sciences. It was gracefully dedicated to his wife, Sophia, telling how Leonora had been to Tasso what she had been to him—the love, the inspirer, the crowning happiness of his existence. His love of history led him to write a memoir of Charles XII which is considered a valuable work. His poems are all inspired by a keen love of nature; his sailor life had awakened his powers of observation and made him familiar with nature in all her moods, and these, with his simple and real piety, are reflected in his verse. One of his most charming poems is called *In My Home, where we get a peep into the ideal family life of this poor-prince.*

The home to which he refers is his favorite castle in the sound of Helsingborg, Soffiero; he named it in compliment to his wife. It is a collection of five poems describing what may be seen from the various windows of Soffiero. "A few square panes of glass," he sings, "but how many pictures it affords me!" He then describes the view and skillfully weaves in the old, strange sagas of Sweden's past, till the poem forms a perfect series of pictures of Sweden's story.

"Many a window in my home remains unclosed," he writes, "for I love to feel the summer breezes. I love to feel the sky my roof. From far the vaporous sea wind fans my brow. Here is the room in which I dwell myself. Enter it, guest, from out the breezy balcony."

As host he leads his guest from room to room, always singing a song from the window. At last he reaches those in which his fair hostess dwells.

"These," he sings, "are her favorite rooms; here flowers are bathed in sunshine. There is no sweeter freehold than this that she has chosen for herself. An awning covers the veranda, whence resting our eyes look over the ocean spread beyond. And round about is room for children's sports—to learn to play, also to slumber—ever near the mother, for such is our custom."

"Above all is my small treasure-house of books that has the view I speak of, and room is here besides for many a faithful friend, a dear acquaintance. Then, tell me, could I desire a larger house, more brilliant rooms? My bed stands peacefully under a peaceful roof, my days are filled with art, science and poesy and day by day I drink rich draughts of nectar from the balmy forest airs, from ocean's wave."

Prince Oscar is an excellent musician and able critic, and his speeches in the Musical Academy have been collected into a volume. He treats music not as an abstract art separate from all other human endeavors, but as a part of the grand whole of the intellectual life and reflecting with other sciences the spiritual character of the people among which it takes birth. The main dogma of his musical creed is that nature is inseparable from harmony. When God spoke, "Let there be light," he created at the same time with the outer world of harmony the world of sound.

Even in the happiness of his home life we find him yearning at times for the sea. He was fond of visiting England and in 1871 he visited the great international exhibition, where he took great pains to explain the model Swedish school to a member of Parliament, who said he did it as fully as a schoolmaster would have done and adds: "I never saw so rich and varied an amount of educational appliances of every kind. I found the prince a most interesting instructor and could not sufficiently admire his perfect courtesy or the goodness which placed his companions at their ease and on a level with himself. If I do not mistake he will prove a benevolent and enlightened ruler, for he is the able and enlightened promoter of education, industry, art and all that can adorn a country."

But the time had come when Oscar must exchange the happy days of the quiet life of a prince for the uneasy honors of a kingly crown, which descended on his head in 1872 when he ascended the dual throne of Sweden and Norway. King Oscar, in his proclama-

tion, said: "My motto will be the welfare of both peoples. It will be the expression of my ardent affection for both nations united by my great ancestor. Their prosperity will always be present to my mind as the highest aim of my endeavors." He accepted the post as his duty and for twenty-five years has he conscientiously fulfilled what he then undertook.

### FOR VANITY'S SAKE

BY BERTHA GERNEAUX DAVIS

He was a happy and gay little singer,  
With lyrics of summer pent up in his throat.  
He sang from the dawn till the sunset, but always  
He kept for the evening his tenderest note.

Then, when the little gold stars were twinkling,  
He flew to the brim of his brown, woven nest,  
And twittered soft nothings, received sleepy answers,  
That made a glad quiver creep into his breast

And ruffle his fuzzy red feathers. There surely  
Was never a little bird gladder than he.  
No other nest with so downy a lining  
Was ever more cozily moored in a tree.

The air of the forest is heavy with fragrance,  
As gay-tinted flowers their petals uncurl;  
But too flashing wings that God colored as brightly  
Are rigid and still—for the whim of a girl.

The little brook catches its breath as it passes,  
A shadow lies dark on the woods' brooding face—  
A bit of God's music and sunshine gone from them—  
Fettered by ribbons and meshes of lace.

A full-throated chorus, yet summer is grieving  
Over the songs that will never be heard—  
Locked in a small, stiffened breast. O, I wonder  
What God is thinking, you poor little bird!

### UNCONSCIOUS CHARACTER

In a thoughtful essay by Rev. W. J. Dawson in the *Sunday Magazine*, he says, concerning the parable of the last judgment:

May it not be said that the conscious good and evil that we do is slight compared with the unconscious? Goodness in a man or woman is not so much a quality as an atmosphere. It is not so much by this or that isolated act we judge a man good, but by the total impression which he makes upon us. I may do many generous deeds and utter many noble words, but if I am not penetrated by the power of goodness I cannot make a good impression upon others. If I am really good, I am probably doing most good when I am conscious of doing least, and am most helpful when I am making no formal effort to be helpful. Even if we narrow this suggestion down to the barest literalism, is it not true that many of our formal acts of benevolence and philanthropy do not touch the right people, and are administered in the wrong way? But kindness never fails. The best work we accomplish for others may have nothing whatever to do with money; it may be in the glance, the smile, the unconsidered elements of human friendliness, which are better than bread to the hungry or water to the thirsty. In the ends of the earth that smile is remembered, that word is cherished, and men will go down into the ways of the dead with the warmth of that friendly hand pressure still felt on the palms that buffet their way through the waters of the river that has no bridge.

It is a fatal delusion to imagine that the arts of life, which only enlarge its resources, have any necessary tendency to improve its spirit; or that the completest acquaintance with science affords any guarantee of higher goodness. No laboratory can neutralize the poison of the passion, or find a crucible to make the hard nucleus of the heart flow down; no observatory can show us a new constellation of the virtues, correct the aberration of life's true light, or deepen any heavens but those of space.—Dr. James Martineau.

### Closet and Altar

*Your life needs days of retirement, when it shuts the gates upon the noisy whirl of action and is alone with God.*

It is because the spirit of the Old Testament says "Go," and the spirit of the New says "Come," that we know that God has been upon the earth.—Gerald S. Lee.

Gladness be with thee, Helper of the World!  
I think this is the authentic sign and seal  
Of Godship, that it ever waxes glad,  
And more glad, until gladness blossoms,  
bursts  
Into a rage to suffer for mankind,  
And recommence at sorrow.

—Browning.

What is it that can convert the complaints of mankind into a song of triumph? I know of nothing but the old, old story of the death and resurrection and ascension of our Lord, impressed on us by the Holy Spirit. The assurance of that self-sacrificing love, which has sounded the depths of human misery and sin and has not been overcome by them, is supreme in God's universe, and destined to complete dominion.—W. H. Freeman.

Wherein lies the personal power of the Lord Jesus to bind human hearts to him in devoted love and heroic service? In this, that he realized his own ideal. He was indeed perfect as God is perfect, and in being this he left all his disciples, even such an one as St. Paul, hopelessly behind. But the divine loftiness of his character does not remove him beyond reach of our sympathy. We do not lose interest in him because he is so much better than we are. On the contrary, it is by his excellence that he draws us. He is to our hearts the imitable inimitable, holding us at once by aspiration and by admiration.—A. B. Bruce.

Faith is a grasping of almighty power;  
The hand of man laid on the arm of God—  
The grand and blessed hour  
In which the things impossible to me  
Become the possible, O Lord, through thee.  
—A. E. Hamilton.

Christ, who dost bid me not to let my heart be troubled, I believe in God and in thee. Let thy joy be in me, and let it be fulfilled. Fulfilled in the presence of failure if thou didst send the failure, and my own folly did not invite it; fulfilled in sickness, if the great Physician bestows the sickness in order to heal me; fulfilled in loneliness, if the solitude is crowded with thee; fulfilled even in death, when death is the shadow of thy light. Whenever I turn my weeping eyes thy loving face is a tender reproach. I mourn over my sins in such wise that the mourning is an added sin. I grieve at my poor service of God and of man, and that grief hinders my service. I sorrow at my paltry growth—a growth that sorrow dwarfs and joy enlarges. Blessed Lord, who dost die in my deaths, take me into thy resurrection life. I will forget failure and gloom; I will forget duty, even the duty of joy; and I will learn privilege. Speed me on thy errands so swiftly that I shall have no time for moodiness. Take me into thy joy so completely that I shall not even consider whether I am joyful. And all through no grace of my own, but out of thy love which has promised and never failed. Amen.

## KNOWING HOW IT IS YOURSELF

BY KATH UPSON CLARK

Every one is supposed to know in these modern days that an object lesson is the only true method of teaching. In a recent novel the heroine is asked why she hesitated to do a certain act, when she knew to begin with that it was right.

"Yes," replied the heroine, "I *knew* that it was right, but I have only just now *felt* that it was."

The object lesson, especially when we ourselves furnish the objects in our own persons, makes us *feel* a truth.

Said a lady who recently sprained her ankle, "I never realized before how hard it was to be 'laid up,' to have to mount a pair of crutches in order to get something from the other side of the room, to be unable to join in excursions and rides. I shall always be more tender hereafter to the lame and disabled."

We may have been surprised to hear others lamenting, perhaps whimsically, but always more or less earnestly, over the first white hairs or wrinkles, or incipient baldness. Such things are so common and so inevitable that we may have scorned those who grumble at them. But when our turn comes to have the same experiences we have an inkling of their state of mind.

It is not in vogue nowadays to try to explain the phenomena of everyday life after the old-fashioned plan of "Providence." We are told by the theologians that there are no signs of attempted consistency or purpose in the affairs of the world, except on the largest scale and counting by ages; and that it is silly to try to find proofs of God's intervention in the trifles of everyday life. But surely we may cling to the doctrine of the perfection of character by discipline; and it is plain to most of us that a providential purpose of illness is to make us more sympathetic with those who are ill.

"It is singular," sighed a mother, as she languished under the indisposition which had confined her to her bed for the first time in many years, "it is singular that those children should not have come in to see me before they went off to the tennis-court. They might remember to ask me, I should think, whether I wanted anything." Or, again, "It is strange that they do not inquire whether I do not feel the need of some amusement. They might offer to read to me or play some little game with me."

"But still," she reflected further, "how should they know the way an invalid feels? We have never had an invalid in the family, they have never been sick in bed a single day themselves. They have almost never seen an invalid. As everybody who has brought up children knows, they almost never acquire any ideas of duty or courtesy except by explicit and line-upon-line instruction. It has never occurred to me to instruct them regarding the care of the sick, so I must not blame them too much."

She reflected with a pang that they would probably soon learn by hard experience (with which she proposed to mingle a liberal leaven of precept) how lonely and miserable and hungry for petting the sick feel. Indeed, it seems as though a single pang in our own bodies were more effective than even the love of Christ in the heart in producing that keen sympathy with the sick and suffering which should be a part of every well-rounded character.

## CULTIVATING A HUSBAND

BY MARY F. BUTTS

"I wouldn't think of that side of him," said Grandmother Dorcas.

"What do you mean?" asked the granddaughter, wiping away the tears that were overflowing her sweet brown eyes.

"When I married grandfather," replied the fair-faced old lady, letting her knitting drop into her lap, "I fairly idolized him. I didn't dream that there was any side to him but the loving, gentle, tender side that he showed when he was courting me. But I soon found out that a man isn't all 'sugar an' spice an' all that's nice,' as the nursery rhyme has it. Why child, it isn't natural. Well, I had a few crying spells and then I called up my common sense. I said to myself, 'If I want a good husband I must make the most of what is already good in him and change the rest if I can; if not, ignore it.' Why, my dear, you would think I had lost my wits if I stood over my damask roses quarrelling with the thorns, instead of enjoying their prettiness and their sweetness, and being careful not to get pierced. There's a rough side to most men, and there's no use crying over it. Now, my dear, just remember this rule and act upon it, and I'll guarantee you a happy married life. Never allow yourself to think over your husband's faults, not for one minute. When you think of him look only at the kind, noble, tender side; that is to say, look at the character blossoms and not at the thorns. In this way you'll be of immense help in his development in all manly qualities; you will be to him as sunshine instead of fog and mist and rain."

"I know you are right," said the young wife, whose face had brightened to its usual pleasantness, "but I am afraid that I shall often fail, no matter what good resolutions I make. If I could keep you with me always perhaps I could succeed."

"If any one lack wisdom let him ask of God, who giveth liberally and upbraideth not," was the wise reply.

## Tangles

[For the leisure hour recreation of old and young. Any reader who can contribute odd and curious enigmas, etc., of a novel and interesting kind is invited to do so, addressing the Puzzle Editor of The Congregationalist.]

## 35. CHARADE

(Partly Phonetic.)

Jack worships Blanche, a damsel fair.  
From head of FIRST to FIRST, no part  
But to his transport lends its share.  
In short, she's bagged the youngster's heart.

Where she goes he has still been near,  
As if in FIRST; and though the two  
Are sundered now, Blanche need not fear  
But Jack, beyond her LAST, is true.

Though forced to flit from place to place,  
He sends a daily TOTAL home;  
He hastes as if he ran a race,  
And vows, once back, no more he'll roam.

E. H. LOUD.

## 36. SCRIPTURE REVERSALS

(The second blank requires the first word reversed.)

1. What went ye into the wilderness to see? A \*\*\* shaken with the wind? The hart and the roebuck, and the fallow \*\*\*\*, and the wild goat. 2. No man shall \*\*\*\* me of this boasting. The washing of cups and \*\*\*\*, brazen vessels, and of tables. 3. The golden \*\*\* that had manna. Let us build us a city and a tower whose \*\*\* may reach heaven. 4. Seek good, and not \*\*\*\*, that ye may \*\*\*\*. 5. I

have \*\*\*\*\* in all good conscience. Neither give place to the \*\*\*\*\*. 6. Being \*\*\*\*\* we bless. So will I seek out my sheep, and will \*\*\*\*\* them out of all places where they have been scattered. 7. He wrote also letters to \*\*\*\* on the Lord God of Israel, and to speak against him. A poor man is better than a \*\*\*\*. 8. Sir, thou hast nothing to \*\*\*\* with. And when he was in the gate of Benjamin a captain of the \*\*\*\* was there. DOROTHEA.

## 37. ENIGMA

Always in evil, missed in what is fair,  
With early flowers I bear a double part,  
Of falling leaves the golden glory share,  
The lily pale I clasp, denied her heart.

In howling blasts I come, with hail draw near,  
And sleet, flash forth with lightnings, read in two  
The cloud, lie in the clear blue asleep; fear  
I know not, to the pole as needle true.

I am in exile, yet in every place;  
The lake, the hill, the vale, give me a home.  
All lands I touch, win in my flight no race,  
But best with me is blest where'er I roam.

BEAUTEMPS.

## 38. DECAPITATION

Coy maiden, with the ringlets fair,  
So loath with any charms to part,  
Yet thou wilt surely let me share  
A FIRST, so kindly is thy heart.

Still, if thou wilt not trust me near,  
Then I a furtive NEXT or two  
Am bound to try, although I fear  
That I may risk thy friendship true.

And yet I'll pledge, in every place—  
Both near at hand and far from home—  
My LAST, to cheer thy life-long race  
Wherever thou mayst choose to roam.

NILLOR.

## 39. A PLEASANT PLOT

(The omitted words name two well-known books.)

His (1) \*\*\*\*\* thought, "If all is fair  
In love and war, I'll play (1) part  
Of fairy helper, and my share,  
When he shall win the maiden's heart,  
Shall be, (2) \*\*\*\*\* bliss to hover near  
(There's never 'room enough for two'),  
And all that (1) to fear  
I'll soon remove, since he is true.  
A (3) \*\*\*\*\* for a dwelling place,  
With love's sweet (1) \*\*\*\*\* makes a home;  
In theirs some day I'll end my race,  
Contented nevermore to roam."

ELZA.

## ANSWERS

29. An tip-ode.

30. 1. Aylmer's Field. 2. Love and Sorrow. 3. Fatima. 4. Requiescat. 5. Enoch Arden. 6. De Profundis. 7. The Poet's Mind. 8. Elaine. 9. National Song. 10. Nothing Will Die. 11. "You Ask Me Why," etc. 12. Sea Dreams. 13. Ode to Memory. 14. No More. Initials—Alfred Tennyson.

31. Ring.

32. 1. Aurora. 2. Achilles. 3. Trojan. 4. Caster. 5. Pollux. 6. Feronia. 7. Charybdis. 8. Pyramus. 9. Thisbe. 10. Ulysses. 11. Penelope. 12. Cyclops. 13. Perseus. 14. Andromeda.

33. 16, 14, 18, 8, 32, 4, 256.

34. The letter G.

Recent solvers include: Mrs. M. A. Harrington, Webster, Mass., 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25; Abbie A. Tidd, Westboro, Mass., 22; Mrs. H. B. Windsor, Campbell, Cal., 22, 23, 24, 25; A. M. R., Hyde Park, Mass., 22, 23, 24, 25; Nillor, Middletown Springs, Vt., 22, 23, 24, 25; H. H., Sherbrooke, Quebec, 22, 23, 24, 25; S. A. G., Medford, Mass., 22, 23, 24, 25; Marguerite H. Rogers, Bar Harbor, Me., 24.

Partial answers to 27 were given by Russell Sears Drowne, Providence, R. I.; Julia M. Morrow, Norwich, Ct.; Bessie Murless, Windsor Locks, Ct.; Gertrude M. Upham, Meriden, Ct.; Mary E. White, Arkansas City, Kan.; Pauline Sperry, Olivet, Mich.; Harold H. Griswold, Meriden, Ct.; M. E. P., New Britain, Ct.; Elizabeth P. Peck, Little Haddam, Ct.; Mattie Pritchard, Newport, R. I.; Milton H. Rowe, Roxbury, Mass.; Mary Edith Underwood, Northampton, Mass.; Mildred King Allen, Webster Groves, Mo.; Louise Martin, Barrington, R. I.; Mary B. Allen, West Newton, Mass.; Louise Hosmer, Worcester, Mass.

The prize winners are: Julia M. Morrow, Norwich, Ct. (46 names); Louise Hosmer, Worcester, Mass. (44 names). Harold H. Griswold, who gave 39 names, is a bright lad of only ten years.

## The Conversation Corner

YOU will use the "sign of the Corner," I know, as quick as you see this page, to ask what new cat is on exhibition now! It is not new; it is the same cat we had last week—Christopher Columbus of Pelham Manor, L. I. I did not think, when I sent his photograph to the Corner, that I should make his personal acquaintance so soon. But while off for a few days' outing I found that I had a half day free in New York, and knew that a visit to two Corner children and their pets would be far better than all the sights of the great metropolis! "Papa's pocket" was not a "dead letter office" that day, for my card of inquiry scarcely had time to reach the place when his clerk found me out in New York with a favorable answer.

When I stepped off the (Harlem River) cars at Pelham Manor, there was Jean C. on the platform, David in the carriage and "Tag" running along behind! We had a delightful ride; the Long Island Sound was near, and, although we did not see any "Cat Island," as suggested last week, Christopher C. could have almost jumped over to Glen Island, where you remember we visited four years ago, and where he would have found a Zoo full of his fellow-animals from the Old World and the New. At the children's pleasant home I saw the "twin of Bonnie Joli" himself, and learned that he had now "got used" to Tag, for I found in Jennie's album the photograph, representing him in the act of kissing the cat, who seems to make no objection! Outside was the great flat rock, on which last week's picture was taken, an apple tree in which we all found seats, the barn with its pets—and everything to make life happy!

Over in Jersey I saw a famous parrot who could not only ring the usual changes on "pretty Polly," but could spell *b-o-y, boy*, as plainly as you can; also a specially intelligent dog, who would pretend to be asleep, to say his prayers, or to "go to his hotel," with equal promptness and facility. When the brakeman sung out, "*Next station, Passaic*," I remembered our little representative there, Richard P., and had time to leave him a Corner card. I got out at Patterson to post another and the telegraph boy on the platform told me he knew the Hobart boy (of whom the Corner Scrap-book had an interesting notice last week), but when I asked about his electrical acquirements the train started on. Finally, I walked a mile or two on Sunday to hear Dr. Bradford preach at Montclair. I wish Deacon Dudley could have been there and reported his sermon on the Golden Rule! Both he and Mrs. Dudley would have liked it all, especially when he said, "What business have embezzlers and impure men to sit in the place of legislation? A bad man cannot make a good ruler."

On my return trip I crossed the entire State of Connecticut, from the southwest corner to the northeast corner, and thought of Corner members in almost every town we passed—Norwalk, Danbury, Waterbury, New Britain, Hartford, Coventry, Pomfret, etc. Spending a day in a quiet, pleasant old town among the western hills, I heard curious names of school districts—*Obtuse, Whiskaneer, Pokano*. The first two I supposed to have been named from some specially stupid or intemperate residents of olden time, but was told that they were of Indian

origin, although, doubtless, corrupted. I suppose Dr. Trumbull could explain their meaning. The pastor pointed out, with proper pride, far away through the trees in one of the districts, the birthplace of the editor-in-chief of *The Congregationalist*. Although he removed from the town when a small boy, the village merchant remembered him and sent greetings—which the editor will consider as delivered when he reads this in proof!

In the course of my journey, I stumbled into two schools, about as different as possibly could be. One was in a hill-town of Connecticut, where twenty young boys are kept through the school year. They only learn the ordinary English branches in the schoolroom, but outside the schoolroom and school hours they are taught how to spend their time usefully and happily, and manage all their matters on strict business and moral principles. They receive a certain small allowance every week, of which they are to keep a most exact account in their little books. They can add to their income—and evidently to their happiness—by various kinds of work, for which they receive a small sum, perhaps three or five



cents per hour. On the piazza was hung a blank form of work report, which I copied:

F. Woodman: Oct. 5, 1896. Began, 3.15; ended, 4.00; total, 45 m.; pumping laundry tank. *Discounts*: No name, no count; no date, 10 off; wrong date, 20 off; wrong total, no count; wrong spelling, 10 off; error in punctuation, 5 off; error in capitals, 5 off.

The rocky hillside connected with the school has been made into a playground by them, with a fine toboggan slide in the midst. Some boys collect stones and pound them up for road building. A favorite job is to collect brush, cut it up fine and press it in a curious "brush-crusher," tying it in bundles for use in the schoolrooms. The day I was there two jobs were on hand—charring some posts to put in the ground as supports for a piazza extension and the building of a "back stop" on the ball-ground. It was interesting to note how much the boys liked to work under these conditions. Perfect truthfulness and perfect honesty towards one another and the teachers are taught as the only natural and proper way of living. If a boy leaves his apples on the piazza when he goes into school, he invariably finds them there when he comes out. What a generation of business men we should have if all boys were trained to be thoroughly honest and truthful in little things! I do not suppose many of our Corner boys will leave their good homes for such a school, but there may be some hints for them where they are in this description.

The other school was in a Rhode Island city. Hearing children's singing in a fine, new convent I ventured in, and asked if I

could hear them. After a while the mother-superior came and very courteously took me around to the various rooms, there being six hundred scholars in all. They had special training in music, and sang hymns of simple praise to God very finely. At my request they all joined heartily in singing *America*, rising as they sang. There was a roomful of kindergartners, and they sang, too. When a catechism of questions was asked them—the name of the priest of the parish, the bishop of the diocese, and various other things—a new boy, wandering around the floor, was taken by one of the sisters and given a nickel. When the question was asked, "How many senses have you?" and the children all said "five," the little fellow innocently held up his nickel, as his part of the answer!

*Mrs. Martin*

### CORNER SCRAP-BOOK

The Ohio Lady's Query. This was in the O. S. B. of March 25, and asked for the verses her father and mother used to sing fifty years ago. That one note of the nightingale brought back a concord of melodious echoes from old folks—and their children—far and near. One came, in fact, from Concord (N. H.), one from Grand Isle, Vt., one from Wisconsin, others from Attleboro, Worcester, Newburyport, Whitinsville and Lee, Mass., Atkinson and Keene, N. H., etc. (One has no place, and another, which I would like to print, is unsigned. O that correspondents would learn that our rule is like that of the Connecticut school in the accompanying Corner, "no name, no count"!)

HENNIKER, N. H.

Dear Mr. Martin: This beautiful little idyl used to charm me, some sixty or more years ago, in my schoolgirl days, and has often of late been running in my head. I am most happy to respond to the call for it. Somebody else may get the start of me. I think it was in the old English Reader, which we were using as a reading-book in the Old Granite State at that time.

MRS. C.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Dear Sir: I noticed the request for the old poem commencing,

The nightingale, which all day long  
Cheered the village with its song,

and spoke of it to my father. He commenced to repeat it, and gradually the whole thing came back to him. He had not thought of it for many years, and was pleased to think he could remember it.

MISS P.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

... A few years since my mother, now gone to her heavenly home, was revisiting her childhood's home in northern New York. She and an older sister were one day recalling scenes and sayings of long ago, and my aunt repeated the lines asked for, and they were written down from her lips.

MISS B.

FINDLAY, O.

Dear Mr. Martin: Please tell that Ohio lady that "The Nightingale and the Glow-worm" was written by Cowper and printed in the English Reader. I went straight to our "top shelf," and took down the book and made a copy for the lady. When I was a "wee tot" my father read the poem to me one day. I thought it was so "boo'ful" I asked him to read it again and again, and I was able in a short time to repeat every word of it.

E. M. S.

I find the poem on page 194 of my "English Reader." It is contained in the full edition of Cowper's poems, and also in Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song, but the latter omits the twelve closing lines of "moral." The correspondence shows the value of reading in youth a few pieces over and over again, as they used to do in the old time when, happily, books were more scarce than now—such pieces remain till old age to cheer the memory with their song!

*L. H. M.*

## The Sunday School

LESSON FOR MAY 2

Acts 13: 1-13

### PAUL BEGINS HIS FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY

BY REV. A. E. DUNNING, D. D.

A new chapter in the history of the primitive church begins here. It is sixteen years since Jesus told his disciples that they should be witnesses unto him in Jerusalem and in all Judaea, and in Samaria and unto the uttermost parts of the earth. We have already traced the fulfillment of this prophecy to the last and greatest movement. Antioch became the second great starting point to "the uttermost parts of the earth." The steps by which that city became the head waters of the river of life for the nations were these:

1. A new revelation to the church. It may have been eight or nine years since the first messengers of the gospel came to Antioch. The 300 miles between it and Jerusalem were a greater distance, when we consider the means of communication then existing, than that between New York and London now. Tidings from one city to the other were far less frequent. The gospel was first preached at Antioch by foreign Jews. It was soon extended to Gentiles. The church had grown in numbers, was united and earnest. It had a number of ministers and teachers, who sought for larger service than the limits of their city, great and influential as it was, afforded. The whole church, under their leadership, made a business of seeking the will of God. Public meetings were held, special prayer offered, and the people became so intensely in earnest that they fasted as they prayed. Fasting is not commanded in the Christian Church, but it is natural that when desire becomes absorbing for some special gift from God physical hunger should be repressed while mind and heart lay hold on God in prayer. It is evident that the church in Antioch was profoundly moved and felt that a great work was before it.

The Holy Spirit spoke to this praying church through its prophets and teachers, as he had spoken through Amos, Isaiah and Jeremiah. The voice of a prophet is not always the voice of the Spirit. But its genuineness may be assured by the response of devout hearers united in purpose and in inquiry as to the way to fulfill his will. The Holy Spirit speaks now to those who seek his guidance, always in harmony with what he has said before and what Christ has taught. His commands are coincident with the providences which have opened the way for the gospel in every land. The work of foreign missions was begun by the Holy Spirit, and is continued in his church by him.

2. The church obedient to the revelation. The work of foreign missions was laid on the church by Christ himself [Matt. 28: 18-20]. His teaching was emphasized by the Holy Spirit, as he said it would be [John 14: 26]. Saul had been set apart for that work at his conversion, as the Lord had revealed to Ananias [Acts 9: 15]. Barnabas had already shown special fitness for this office by his readiness to receive Gentiles into the church and by his championship of their cause. Both had prepared themselves to carry the gospel to the heathen by prayer and study. They had sought and found their mission through the Scriptures [Acts 13: 47]. The Holy Spirit had chosen them and called on the church to set them apart. How had he done this? Probably by the voice of the prophets and teachers. The church, having resolved under the guidance of the Spirit to fulfill the command of Christ, laid hands on Barnabas and Saul, thus formally recognizing the divine appointment, and pledged itself to support them and to keep them in its prayers. This being done, the church bade them Godspeed and sent them on their journey.

What have we to learn from this initiation of the work of foreign missions? We see that the church, following the guidance of

the Holy Spirit, selected its best men for that work. No service of Christ calls for greater consecration, or more wisdom and tact, than this of introducing the gospel to those ignorant of it and prejudiced against any religion other than that which they have inherited. The missionary who is provincial in his training, who burdens the gospel he carries to the heathen with insistence on non-essentials and on the adoption of the customs with which he has been familiar, will prove to be worse than a failure. There were such missionaries in the first century. They followed Saul and Barnabas, and sometimes preceded them, trying to make the people who had become Christians believe they could not be saved unless they were circumcised and obeyed the regulations of the Jewish Church. Is that class of missionaries yet extinct?

3. First labors and triumphs. Barnabas took the lead and selected his birthplace, Cyprus, for the first place to be visited. Some tidings of the gospel had already reached there [Acts 11: 19]. They went through the whole island, preaching in the synagogues, but no marked result seems to have followed till they came to Paphos. There they met Elymas the magian, who represented another religion which had great power over many. He matched his influence against that of these messengers of the new faith. The proconsul was interested, and his heart inclined to accept the tidings and to become a disciple of Christ. But the power of this worker of magic arts was strong, and his effort was persistent. The conflict is briefly told, but it is probably one of the most important in the history of the primitive church. Saul now for the first time came to the front, with a wonderful access of power from the Holy Spirit, and completely discomfited his foe. The proconsul became a believer, and probably a leader in the new church.

From that hour Saul became Paul and took the lead. The company left Cyprus and came into the region of Paul's early life, there beginning anew their missionary work. John Mark was unwilling to go, perhaps fearing the dangers before them. His action led, not many years after, to a sharp dispute between Barnabas and Paul, the former leaving the company of the latter and going again with Mark to Cyprus [Acts 15: 36-40].

Missions, through the work of Paul, soon became the most prominent interest in the church and its chief inspiration. They are the most potent motive of the church today. But we have the added impulse which is given through knowledge of what missions have done. They have penetrated the sluggish life of China with new vigor, have pierced the darkness of Africa with rays of light, have called dead India to life, have brought to Japan the dawn of a new day, and have lifted the pagan islands of the Pacific into civilization. The triumphs of the gospel in heathen lands are a constant argument to prove its source divine. Let this summary, published not long ago, stand as an example:

During the century missionary societies have increased in number twenty-eight-fold, or from 7 to 194. Missionaries have increased over forty-fold, or from 170 to 7,000. Contributions for foreign missionary purposes have increased forty-five-fold, or from \$280,000 to \$11,250,000 in America and Great Britain alone. Converts have increased from 5,000 to 3,000,000. Translations into other languages than our own have increased from 50 to 350 languages. At the beginning of the century there were but 5,000,000 Bibles in the world, and the sacred Book could be read only by one-fifth of the human race; today there are more than 160,000,000, and it is accessible to nine-tenths of the race. In 70 years 300 islands in the Pacific have been evangelized, and their 750,000 Christians now contribute \$20,000,000 annually to the world's commerce.

The phenomena of organic life have all the wealth and intricacy of the highest mental manifestations, and none of the simplicity of purely mechanical laws.—Louis Agassiz.



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## Literature

## BOOK REVIEWS

## HARPER'S DICTIONARY OF CLASSICAL LITERATURE AND ANTIQUITIES

This elaborate work has been edited by Prof. H. T. Peck of Columbia University. The greater part of its biographical and geographical material is based upon Dr. Smith's Greek and Roman Classical Dictionary, as revised and enlarged in this country in 1852 by Prof. Charles Anthon and Prof. Henry Drisler, and the archaeological part upon Professor Anthon's edition of Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities. In the course of the intervening years, however, many and in some cases considerable changes have become necessary. The progress of historical and archaeological research has been so great as to necessitate many alterations and additions to statements made forty five years ago. The leading French, German and other works upon these subjects have been drawn upon freely, and the volume contains an immense amount of the most valuable information well arranged for practical use. Many illustrations, maps, plans, etc., are included.

One of the conspicuous features of the work, which becomes evident at once, is the articles upon special subjects, such as Decimus, Diatetica, Dialecta, Grimm's Law and Venner's Law, Histrio, Ludi, Ludus Literaria, Religio, Templum, Theatrum, Twelve Tables, etc. These are essays often elaborate and always comprehensive and most instructive, which supply important, and sometimes minute and technical, information clearly. Another valuable feature is the brief bibliography appended to the articles upon special topics.

The biographies of the leading Christian fathers have been included, and those of the most distinguished deceased classical scholars and philologists of later times, even down to our own century, on the ground that they represent distinct stages in the development of classical study. The relation between the Hellenic and the Italic myths—their distinctions, connections and blendings—is explained with care, and the development of the different modern schools of mythology is outlined, although caution is used in stating their conclusions. Ethnic questions are treated upon a similar policy under Geography. Special departments of literary production—e. g., the Epic, Parody, Rhyme, Satire, etc.—are discussed with particular attention to their influence upon modern literature. Antiquities, Archaeology and Language also are departments which examination shows to be written and edited ably.

It would be too much to expect entire freedom from lapses in a work so voluminous, and criticism can be made here or there upon the contents of the book. Occasionally a statement needs qualification and some mistakes occur. But we have noticed no error of sufficient importance to diminish seriously the practical serviceableness of the volume, and it will render for years to come important service in the world of scholarship. It is much better than any other existing work of the sort or any other likely to be issued for a long time to come. It is very handsomely printed, and in view of the amount of its material it is a compact and readily usable volume. [Harper & Bros. \$6.00.]

## CHRISTIAN LIFE IN GERMANY

This volume, by our own Western editor, Rev. Dr. E. F. Williams, deserves a wide circulation. It is the fruit of long and thorough study during personal residence in Germany. The author evidently had exceptional opportunities of informing himself upon his subject, and was not only an intelligent and well-trained observer, but performed his self-imposed task with genuine zeal. Yet enthusiasm never has mastered his pen. The spirit of the book throughout is discriminating and candid. There is no attempt to support a theory, but the purpose is to set forth the actual facts clearly and fully, so that the reader may form his own conclusions. Indeed, a final chapter, summing up what had preceded it, would have been natural and proper, although its absence is not a defect.

Particular topics considered are The Intellectual Training of the People, Their Moral and Religious Life, Social and Industrial Movements and Foreign Missions, and the origin and work of the now deservedly famous Inner Mission is described at great length and very effectively. The last two chapters—on The Social and Moral Condition of Germany since 1860 and Efforts and Measures to Meet the New Dangers of the Times—are specially noteworthy. Dr. Williams has studied the literature of his subject carefully, and makes skillful use of its contributions to knowledge. For a long time to come, until progress inevitably shall have rendered such a work out of date, his pages will possess large value for purposes of reference, and there is no reason why successive editions may not quite keep pace with whatever advance may prove to need chronicling.

But the book is no mere manual for reference. It is a spirited treatise, written in an unusually clear, vigorous manner, and abounding in interest throughout. Not much occurs in the way of illustrative anecdote, but sketches of the lives and characters of many eminent German philanthropists and Christians abound and are uniformly interesting. Less is said than we expected to find about the anti-Semitic movement, but it is described with impartiality, and evidently has more, at least apparent, justification than many Americans have been accustomed to suppose. The volume is one from which Christians and all others who desire the highest welfare of society in other countries should learn much, and its spirit should be imitated by all who discuss such themes. [F. H. Revell Co. \$1.00.]

## RELIGIOUS

*The Self Pronouncing Sunday School Teachers' Bible* [National Publishing Co. \$6.00] is a handsomely issued volume, based upon the old as well as upon the Revised Versions, showing in a simple and fairly successful manner the changes which the Revised Version has made on its predecessor. In addition to the Old and New Testaments there is a Bible students' helper, containing a large variety of miscellaneous collateral material, treating of the canon of Scripture, the genuineness and integrity of the two Testaments, with summaries of each book, a harmony of the gospels, special prayers in the New Testament, quotations from the Old Testament and references to it contained in the New, etc., and a department about Bible lands, their inhabitants, conformation, etc., a table of obso-

lete or ambiguous words, a subject index, the new Oxford concordance, a dictionary of Scripture proper names and questions and answers, said to be 4,000 in number, on the Old and New Testaments. There is also an indexed atlas to the Bible, with excellent maps. The type is clear and fairly large in the body of the book, and clear, and as large as possible in view of the amount printed, in that portion containing the helps. All in all it is a most elaborate and handsome edition of the Bible, and worth more for practical use than some editions which cost considerably more money.

*Death and Afterwards* [New Amsterdam Book Co. 60 cents] is a short essay by Sir Edwin Arnold, to which a supplement containing comments by certain of his friends has been appended. The point of the book is the claim that death probably is a natural and not unpleasant experience, and that there is reasonable ground for the belief in immortality. There is nothing in the book which has not been said in substance before, but the subject is approached from a somewhat new angle, and is treated in a thoughtful and helpful manner. It is more a philosophical than a Christian study, although it is not out of harmony with Christianity.

A new volume in the series called Men of the Bible is *St. Paul, His Life and Time* [F. H. Revell Co. 75 cents], by Prof. James Iverach. The type is too fine for many eyes, and so good a book should have been given a better chance in this respect. But the contents of it are well worth reading. It is a scholarly presentation of the facts of the great apostle's history and of the substance of his teaching, although the personal element is far more prominent than the theological. It is discriminating and trustworthy.—*Great Moments in the Life of Paul* [W. J. Shuey. 75 cents] contains a series of lectures or sermons by Rev. Dr. E. W. Work. They deal respectively with special studies on the apostle's life, yet there is a certain connection between them. They are scholarly and suggestive discourses.

In *Thoughts from the Mount of Blessing* [Pacific Press Publishing Co. 75 cents] are religious suggestions by Mrs. C. G. White. They are not strikingly original, but originality is not necessary to practical serviceableness, and these are simple and telling utterances, intended to quicken spiritual life in the believer and to promote it in those who, as yet, have no experience of it.—A second volume of *Herald Sermons* [E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.00], by Dr. G. H. Hepworth, illustrates afresh the timely and practical value of the author's editorials in the Sunday issue of the New York Herald, and it deserves a hearty welcome because it is well suited to interest and benefit a very large range of readers, and is delightfully simple and wholesome in the manner in which it applies spirituality to life.

The F. H. Revell Co. have issued attractively *Did the Pardon Come too Late?* [30 cents] by Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth. It is a pathetic and touching, but not altogether sad, sketch of the story of a converted convict, written out of the heart and likely to do good.—*The Open Secret* [Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents], by A Priest, is a peculiar little book. It assumes the opening of communication between our world and the planet Mars, and purports to report the substance of information about the future life received from certain dwell-

ers in Mars. It affords an ingenious way of stating the author's notions about the future life, which are interesting and promotive of reflection. He believes in the possibility, but not the inevitability, of immortality, and in various respects his ideas are somewhat novel.

## STORIES

Mrs. Helen C. Prince's story, *A Transatlantic Chatelaine* [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25], will be enjoyed quite as much as its predecessor, *Christine Rochefort*. International marriages usually prove mistakes, and this is no exception to the rule. Yet had the heroine followed the real prompting of her heart her marriage doubtless would have been happy. Her peculiar history on each side of the ocean is most interesting, and the author has drawn in her a distinct and delightful character, noble and beautiful in most respects and somewhat original. The style of the work is choice throughout. The pictures of French life afford glimpses of characters and scenes not often revealed to American eyes, and the moral lesson of the story is impressive. The book is destined, we are sure, to be read widely.

The Harpers have issued Thomas Hardy's *The Well Beloved* [\$1.50], a sketch of a temperament. It is an amusing study, amusing in its very seriousness, of a man in love with an ideal, which he thought he found now in one woman and now in another, loyally transferring himself and his allegiance from woman to woman in pursuit of the ideal, somewhat to their confusion, until, among others, he had proposed to marry an early lady-love, her daughter and ultimately her granddaughter. This somewhat daring conception of the author is worked out with as much gravity as is consistent with the situation, and we recommend it to Mr. W. S. Gilbert for his consideration. One does not sympathize so much with the various agonies of the hero as he would under other circumstances, and the final outcome, which is the elopement of the granddaughter fiancée with another man more nearly of her period in life, hardly deserves to be condemned. The ultimate marriage of the hero himself with another early flame, not in the direct line of descent, is rather a commonplace ending of his somewhat unique story.

*The Green Book, or Freedom Under the Snow* [Harper & Bros. \$1.50] is by Maurice Jokai and has been translated by Mrs. Waugh. The main drift of the story is suggested by a conspiracy against Alexander I. of Russia. Pashkin, the eminent Russian poet, is a prominent character, and the life of St. Petersburg, the gayeties and intrigues of court circles, the oppressiveness and the corruption of the czar's favorites, the daring and activity of the conspirators and the loves of several men and women blend to form the thread of the narrative. It is a spirited and intensely interesting tale and apparently faithful to the Russian life of that period. It illustrates powerfully, also, the enormous power and the comparative helplessness of the czar, who, theoretically, can do almost anything which is inherently possible, but who is so hoodwinked and influenced by his favorites that he is practically impotent. The translator appears to have done her work very well.

*The Falcon of Langeac* [Copeland & Day. \$1.50], by Isabel Whiteley, is a lively, inter-

esting French story of love and its obstacles and of the rough, turbulent life of the Brittany, and indeed of the France in general, of long ago. The scene is laid chiefly in the region of Dinan and St. Malo, and the author has entered into the spirit of the time successfully and has described its life with graphic and enjoyable clearness.—*The Three Richard Whalens* [F. A. Stokes Co. 75 cents] is a story of adventure by J. K. Reeve. A solitary island, hidden treasure, the fruits of unrighteous buccaneering, the adventures of searchers for this treasure and their opponents are leading elements in the story, which is short, lively and interesting.—*Perfection City* [50 cents], by Mrs. Orpen, is one of Appleton's Town and Country Library. It introduces the reader to a "community" in the West which ultimately goes to pieces, owing to the rivalry among the women for the affections of one of the men. It is readable enough for the cars or the hammock.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop's *Memoirs of Hawthorne* [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.00] have been appearing in one of the magazines, and abundantly deserve to be collected into permanent form in such a volume as this. If they abound in hero worship, it is only the natural and beautiful admiration of an intelligent daughter for such a father as Hawthorne. "Many interesting comments are made upon Emerson, Thoreau, Miss Peabody and other friends of the family in this and other lands. Many extracts from family letters are included, and the domestic atmosphere pervades the work delightfully and nowhere oppressively. The volume is a charming addition to the literature relating to its distinguished subject, and will be one of the popular books for summer reading in this country.

*Book and Heart* [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50] contains a series of short papers by Col. T. W. Higginson, most of which have appeared in the *Forum*, the *Outlook*, *Independent* or elsewhere. They treat of contemporary subjects, and are written in the literary rather than in the strictly critical vein, and discuss their respective themes in a practical and general way which is very agreeable. Some of their topics are Manuscripts of Keats and Shelley, Lowell's Closing Years in Cambridge, Local Fiction, the Cant of Cosmopolitanism, the Future of Polite Society the Complaint of the Poor, the Antidote to Money and Our Criticism of Foreign Visitors. They are suggestive, stimulating papers, written out of a long and rich experience, such as only a keen observer and a naturally thoughtful mind accumulates. The book is a good one to have lying at hand for odd moments.

Four volumes of the *New American Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica* are at hand. They cover the alphabet from A to SAR. They have been edited by Prof. D. O. Kellogg, with the aid of competent writers, and contain many hundred special articles by authors of repute. The character of the work which they supplement is so well known that it is necessary only to say here that these additional volumes abundantly maintain the high standard of the main work. They include many American subjects, supplying brief sketches of many distinguished Americans, of events in American history and of American towns and cities. Portraits of a large number of more

or less famous people are supplied. The work has been done discriminatingly and thoroughly on the part of contributors and editors and the large and permanent value of such a work needs no comment. There may be some differences of opinion as to the inclusion of some subjects and the omission of others, but these always must exist and in general the judgment of the editors will be indorsed upon consideration. [Werner Co. Each \$3.00]

A new edition of Mr. J. K. Hoyt's *Cyclopædia of Practical Quotations*, from English, Latin and modern foreign languages, is out revised, corrected and enlarged. Hundreds of new quotations have been added, and the concordance has been greatly elaborated. The first edition appeared over twelve years ago, and the book has done practical service and received wide recognition. In the present edition the plan of the original work has been somewhat altered. Certain departments have been omitted and the places of others have been changed, yet the book is in all essentials similar to the original. It is conveniently arranged for use, handsomely printed, thoroughly indexed and tabulated, and will continue to find favor with the literary public. [Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$6.00.]

*Easter Bells* [Harper & Bros. \$1.25] is another book of poems from the facile pen of Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster. Some of them have appeared already in our own columns; all of them, we understand, have appeared somewhere. We have often stated our appreciation of Mrs. Sangster's felicity in the expression of sentiment, and the sentiment which she expresses is invariably elevated and ennobling. These poems are no less musical than their predecessors from her pen, and no less choice in the interpretation of life and the suggestions which they convey. We gladly recommend them.—*Songs After Work* [A. D. F. Randolph & Co. 75 cents], by L. J. Magee, contains a collection of short poems which vary considerably in excellence, but are interesting and some of which are striking. The book leaves a pleasant impression.

*The Aurora Borealis* [D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75], by Alfred Angot, belongs to the International Science Series and is a scientific work of special interest to scholars, but written with sufficient simplicity to be intelligible to those who are only students. The latest scientific information is comprehended in it and it is illustrated.—Two more volumes of the International Education Series come from the Appletons, of which one is *School Management and School Methods*, by Prof. Joseph Baldwin, LL. D., and the other is *Froebel's Educational Laws for Teachers* [Each \$1.50], by J. L. Hughes. They deal with the same general theme in different ways. Mr. Hughes supplies Froebel's interpretation and exposition of general principles, while Professor Baldwin deals with management and methods in detail. The one book prepares the way for the other and the two should be studied together. Each in its own field is a fine piece of work.

## MORE APRIL MAGAZINES

Senator Hoar's paper in the *Forum* [\$3.00], entitled *Is the Senate Degenerating?* is greatly needed just now. The Senate seems to be hard at work to contradict the author's claim, but such a plea as this has some reason behind it, and should be well weighed, although it is not convincing. Ex-Secretary J. S. Morton pleads for re-

trenchment in Government expenses, exposing the perils of our present extravagance. Henri Rochefort's article on the United States and Cuba would be of more value if anybody cared what Mr. Rochefort thinks on the subject. Dean Farrar describes some opened tombs and their occupants and past history. The other noticeable papers are Arbitration the only Solution of the Financial Problem, by A. R. Foote; Shall Nevada Be Deprived of Her Statehood? by W. E. Smythe; and The Imperialization of Germany, by Prof. Thomas Davidson.

The *North American* [\$5.00] also offers a strong table of contents, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava leading off with a paper describing How India Fights the Famine. Admiral A. H. Markham, R. N., writes about Antarctic Exploration, Surgeon-General Wyman about the Black Plague, M. W. Hazeltine on The Foreign Policy of the New Administration, and Hon. Perry Belmont about Democracy and Socialism. Two papers are contributed on The Uprising in Greece, one by Sir C. W. Dilke, M. P., the other by Demetrius N. Botassi, the Grecian consul general in New York. Most readers will rank them as of primary significance. The Spanish view of the Nicaragua Canal furnished by Capt. J. G. Sobral, naval attaché of the Spanish legation, also is a valuable paper.

The *New England Magazine* has as a frontispiece a portrait of John Adams from Gilbert Stuart's painting. H. L. Jillson describes the author and the hero of the song, The Vacant Chair, in an illustrated paper. Mr. R. L. Bridgman has rendered a valuable service in his account of the Lobby as a Factor in Legislation. The Friendship of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson is described by E. P. Powell, and the Norfolk Broads, under the title of the English Holland, by Henry E. Shelley, is a pleasant paper with many illustrations. W. E. Crum furnishes pictures and descriptions of Spring Birds of New England, and two other noticeable contributions are From Rutland to Marietta, extracts from the autobiography of Benjamin F. Stone, and Mr. E. M. Blanding's sketch of Bangor, Me.

The *Temple Magazine* blends entertainment and instruction agreeably and some of the subjects this month are Alma-Tadema at Home, Easter in Paris, the Home of the Cycle Trade and Dean Farrar's fourth article on Men I Have Known, dealing with Professor Maurice and Dean Stanley. A portrait of Rev. F. B. Meyer in his pulpit and in the act of preaching also is furnished. The *Green Bag* [Boston Book Co. \$4.00] of course appeals principally to lawyers, but contains much of general interest, for example, Mr. A. Oakley Hall's account of David Dougherty and the Philadelphia Bar is of general interest, and Mr. C. E. Grinnell's explanation Why Thomas Bram Was Found Guilty will be widely read.

*Christian Literature* [\$3.00] opens with the second part of Prof. B. B. Warfield's paper on the development of the doctrine of infant salvation. Other contributors, whose contributions already have appeared somewhere else, are Dr. Fairbairn, Canon Jessop, Hugh Price Hughes and Rev. H. A. Bridgman. The *Expositor* [\$3.00] appeals to theological and other students and its most important paper is Prof. James Orr's on Israel in Egypt and the Exodus, with reference to Prof. Flinders Petrie's recent discoveries. The *Catholic World* [\$3.00]

blends general literature with material intended to promote Roman Catholicism in a manner which must render it very acceptable to Roman Catholic readers, but which does not appeal so strongly, of course, to Protestants. The *Sunday Magazine* continues to supply agreeable reading for the family, with especial reference to appropriateness for the Lord's Day, and *Good Words* does the same sort of work but with less attention to the securing of a distinctly religious tone. The *Bookman* [\$2.00] is as bright, newswy and edifying, from the point of view of a literary man, as ever, and that is very high praise. We value it monthly more and more. *Literary News* [\$1.00] attempts less, as its lower price suggests, but what it does it does very well and we commend it.

## NOTES

—According to Ian Maclaren, Harold Frederic is the American author most widely read in England at present.

—Probably very few persons appreciate the fact that only about 125,000,000 of people speak English while more than 400,000,000 speak Chinese.

—The alumni of Harvard propose to convert the venerable Holden Chapel into a library of English and Saxon literature, with a memorial window, in honor of the late Prof. Francis J. Child.

—The Dante Society of Cambridge, Mass., is publishing, as its fifteenth annual report, a bibliography of all the works concerning Dante done by Americans or in America. It is called Dante in America.

—Mr. Henry S. Merriman, an English novelist, protests, and very properly, against the issue by the American Publishers' Corporation of one of his earlier novels, *A Slave of the Lamp*, with the title, *Christian Dellacott*, the Journalist, and with no intimation that it is not a new story.

—Mr. Gladstone defines the six qualifications of a book-collector to be "appetite, leisure, wealth, knowledge, discrimination and perseverance." He is gradually transferring the bulk of his library to an institution at Hawarden called St. Denio's. The volume which he has owned longest is *Sacred Dramas*, given him personally by Hannah More who wrote it.

—The *Bookman* thinks that two portraits of Virgil are in existence. It says:

Lovers of classical study, and especially persons interested in iconography, will read with interest an announcement lately made by M. Gaston Boissier relating to the discovery at a military encampment in Tunis of a mosaic representing Virgil composing the *Æneid*. This mosaic is about a yard square, and shows the poet clothed in a white toga bordered in blue, and with buskins on his feet. He is seated and holds upon his knees a scroll partly open. On one side stands Clio, and on the other Melpomene, to whom the poet is evidently listening with fixed eyes, and a look upon his face as of one inspired. This discovery gives us in all probability an authentic portrait of Virgil, and it may be dated as early as the latter part of the first century of the Christian era.

The other is that in the *Codex Vaticanus*, not earlier than the fourth century. They present the same face.

## BOOKS OF THE WEEK

- Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston.  
*GERMAN HOUSEHOLD TALES*. By Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm. pp. 241. 40 cents.  
*THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS*. By John Bunyan. pp. 186. 40 cents.  
*MACBETH*. By William Shakespeare. pp. 110. 25 cents.  
*ESSAY ON BURNS*. By Thomas Carlyle. pp. 86. 25 cents.  
 Ginn & Co. Boston.  
*LA PIERRE DE TOUCHÉ*. By Emile Angier and Jules Sandeau, edited by Geo. McL. Harper, Ph. D. pp. 149. 70 cents.  
*DONA PERFECTA*. By Benito Pérez Galdós, with notes by A. R. Marsh. pp. 271. \$1.10.  
 Little, Brown & Co. Boston.  
*THE LIFE OF NELSON*. By Capt. A. T. Mahan, D. C. L., LL. D., U. S. N. 2 vols. pp. 454, 427. \$3.00.

- D. C. Heath & Co. Boston.  
*CARLYLE'S ESSAY ON BURNS*. Edited by A. J. George. pp. 139. 30 cents.  
 Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. Boston.  
*INTRODUCTION TO AMERICAN LITERATURE*. Part I. By F. V. N. Painter, D. D. pp. 276.  
 Lamson, Wolfe & Co. Boston.  
*THE MERRY MAID OF ALGADY, HIS LORDSHIP, AND OTHER STORIES*. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. pp. 348. \$1.50.  
 Century Co. New York.  
*TALES TO YOUNG MEN*. By Charles H. Parkhurst. pp. 125. \$1.50.  
*PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE*. By Amelia E. Barr. pp. 240. \$1.50.  
*THE STAND BY*. By E. P. Dole. pp. 228. \$1.25.  
*TALES TO YOUNG WOMEN*. By Charles H. Parkhurst. pp. 136. \$1.50.  
*"FOR THE COUNTRY."* By R. W. Gilder. pp. 60. \$1.00.  
 Harper & Brothers. New York.  
*SAINT EVA*. By Amelia Fain. pp. 301. \$1.25.  
*AN EXPERIMENT IN EDUCATION*. By Mary R. Alling-Aber. pp. 244. \$1.25.  
*HOW TO TELL A STORY AND OTHER ESSAYS*. By Mark Twain. pp. 233. \$1.50.  
*THE LANDLORD AT THE LION'S HEAD*. By W. D. Howells. pp. 461. \$1.75.  
 Charles Scribner's Sons. New York.  
*AN INHERITANCE*. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. pp. 173. 75 cents.  
*THE PLACE OF DEATH IN EVOLUTION*. By Newman Smyth. pp. 257. \$1.25.  
*LIFE'S COMEDY*. First Series. \$1.50.  
 Eaton & Main. New York.  
*CHAMPIONS OF CHRISTIANITY*. By Silas Farmer. pp. 139. 60 cents.  
*THE NEW APOLOGETIC*. Five Lectures by Milton S. Terry, D. D., LL. D. pp. 190. 85 cents.  
 Edward Arnold. New York.  
*A BUNSHINE TRIP*. Extract from letters by Margaret Bottoms. pp. 215. \$1.00.  
 D. Appleton & Co. New York.  
*THE BEGINNINGS OF ART*. By Ernst Grosse, Ph. D. pp. 327. \$1.75.  
 J. B. Lippincott Co. Philadelphia.  
*DR. LUTTRELL'S FIRST PATIENT*. By Rosa N. Carey. pp. 322. \$1.25.  
 Henry Altemus. Philadelphia.  
*PAUL A HERALD OF THE CROSS*. By Florence M. Kingsley. pp. 450.  
 H. S. Stone & Co. Chicago.  
*THE JESSAMY BRIDE*. By F. F. Moore. pp. 417. \$1.50.  
*FLAMES*. By Robert Hichens. pp. 522. \$1.50.  
 PAPER COVERS.  
 D. Appleton & Co. New York.  
*A SPOTLESS REPUTATION*. By Dorothea Gerard. pp. 328. 50 cents.  
 G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York.  
*LITTLE JOURNEYS TO THE HOMES OF FAMOUS WOMEN*. By Charlotte Brontë. 10 cents.  
 S. B. Shaw. Grand Rapids.  
*GOD'S FINANCIAL PLAN*. By Rev. S. B. Shaw. 35 cents.  
 MAGAZINES.  
 April. TEMPLE.—UNITARIAN.—YOUNG WOMAN.—GREEN BAG.—ANNALS OF HYGIENE.—SUNDAY.—GOOD WORDS.—KINDERGARTEN NEWS.—INTERNATIONAL STUDIO.—AUBURN SEMINARY REVIEW.—BIBLICAL WORLD.—SCHOOL REVIEW.—PRESBYTERIAN AND REFORMED REVIEW.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL NOTES

A marked improvement is reported from many schools in the matter of using Bibles in the class.

The Louisville Union holds institutes four evenings this week in different parts of the city, and four primary conferences meet in the afternoons.

New Jersey has 20 Primary Workers' Unions, of which 18 hold a weekly meeting. A summer school of primary methods will be held in Asbury Park for a week from July 5.

Framingham Primary Union has been conducted this year by Miss A. S. Burpee of Boston, a trained kindergarten teacher. Each Thursday afternoon the lesson for the following Sunday is taught.

Mr. Joseph N. Dummer, of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association, has prepared an illustrated lecture on the Life and Travels of St. Paul. The 60 stereopticon views are taken from nature and from the works of the masters.

A beautifully embossed and color-printed Easter souvenir card was issued by the Young Men's Southgate Class of Pilgrim School, Worcester. It contains lists of the names and addresses of members, class organization and the organization of the school in 1883 and 1897.

The Massachusetts Association held district conventions April 6 at Ipswich, 7th at Westport Central Village, 8th at New Bedford and 9th at Acushnet. At Whitinsville on the 14th and at Melrose on the 15th large and enthusiastic audiences enjoyed profitable conventions of three sessions each.

The Maryland Union held its 51st anniversary in Baltimore, April 6. Rev. C. A. Dickey, D. D., delivered the annual address. The union has helped needy schools from its treasury, strengthened the work and won for itself general approval. Of Maryland's population there are 285,453 between five and 18 years of age, and 205,525 of them attend Sunday school, while only 161,082 are in day schools. The State population is 850,000.

## A Flooded District of the Northwest

The Red River Valley in northern Minnesota and North Dakota has had unusually high water this spring. The snowfall the past winter surpassed anything in the history of the State, the storms beginning in November and continuing at intervals until the end of March. The accumulated snows melted suddenly, and the overflow has reached dimensions never before known. It is not unusual for the Red River to get out of its banks, and the few days of inconvenience is more than compensated by the good crops that have always followed.

For fifteen years, however, nothing like the flood of the present year has been known, and never before has the water done any material damage. The south part of the city of Fargo was under water a few days only, causing great inconvenience, the damage to paving, sidewalks and foundations being the principal loss. Many were driven from their homes, and were cared for by the citizens. The city

refused Government aid from the appropriation by Congress, preferring to be reimbursed out of the increased crops and business expected next fall.

The care of local sufferers will, however, make it impossible to carry extra burdens. A letter from a leading member of the board of Fargo College to President Simmons, now in the East, says, "You can see the futility of trying to raise money here to meet the present distress of the teachers in the college, who have used up their resources and must be paid something on their salaries."

The noble work being done by Fargo College will surely appeal in this time of special distress to the hearts of the benevolent.

The flood down the Red River increased in depth and breadth as the accumulated waters proceeded. At Grand Forks, where the Red Lake River joins the Red River of the North, the waters rose to about forty feet. The waters receded as fast as they rose. The streets

where the block pavement has been washed out were a dismal sight, but plucky hearts and willing hands gathered the blocks and relaid the pavement. During the high water rescue boats visited submerged farms. One man could not save his cows, but had his horses in his house safe, while the chickens were in the barn loft and the turkeys on the ridge-pole.

In a few weeks the great flood of 1897 will be history, and the busy farms and growing towns and cities will be about their usual business of furnishing bread for the millions and houses for the thousands who are coming to make their homes in this rich valley.

Fortunately for Fargo College the flood came in vacation week, and the opening of the term was delayed only a few days. If by Commencement, June 16, the financial stress upon the unpaid teachers shall be relieved by timely gifts from thoughtful friends all connected with the college will be full of gratitude.



FIRST CHURCH, FARGO



FARGO COLLEGE

### RELIEF WORK IN MARSOVAN

BY REV. CHARLES C. TRACY

In the winter of 1895-6, just after the massacres, the condition of the people was simply horrible. We were then in a hand-to-hand struggle to save them from cold and starvation. Aid in food, covering and money was distributed from this center as expeditiously as possible. During the present winter the character of the relief work is different. The distress is not generally of that sharp character involving immediate loss of life in default of speedy aid. Relief is now a ministrations to continued and grinding want. There are many people who manage to find half of an adequate subsistence and live on "at a poor, dying rate." There are lean and worn mothers and hungry, half-clad children. For fathers and brothers there is little work and little pay. In such a condition many will linger on in misery and finally succumb.

A favorite mode with us is the industrial method of relief. The weaving of gingham by the hand loom has been for years the great industry of this and neighboring cities. The sad events of the fall of 1895 completely overthrew this business for the time. We thought we saw in the emergency the opportunity to accomplish several useful things at a stroke. By starting the looms we could furnish work and sustenance to the poor without pauperizing them. We could give them occupation for their minds and hands, and do something to restore tone to the spirits of the people covering in their houses, quivering with fear and half insane, with nothing to do but ponder horrors. This would be an economical method. By selling the product of the looms we could recover a

considerable portion of the money thus spent and use it again.

In every particular our reasoning has proved correct. The result has been gratifying beyond all expectation. In this town we have had woven 80,000 yards of gingham, furnishing subsistence to hundreds of people. This effort brought back spirit and cheerfulness to many. Other people soon began to set up looms. The poor were helped without becoming direct objects of charity. The gingham sold so well that we recovered near or quite the whole cost of production, and so we are using the same funds over and over in the same way. Another point was made, which was unforeseen by us. We required absolute honesty in the weaving of the cloth. If any piece was dishonestly woven we took away the work from that house. The result was an important lesson in integrity, and the product of our looms came to be recognized as reliable, and was sought for and seized upon at once by buyers. Everybody knows that we are here for purposes of evangelization and Christian education, not to carry on manufactures. But it is gratifying to find that our looms have preached the gospel of truth and honesty.

The care of the sick has involved great burden and difficulty. Of late we are blessed with the presence of an English woman, an experienced trained nurse, who has greatly relieved the overworked missionary women. We have a temporary hospital and dispensary. A few beds are provided for the sick, but patients coming on set days, and those treated outside, are not less than 100 a week.

We are carrying on a growing work for orphans, particularly massacre orphans, for the rescue and sustenance of whom such funds as *The Congregationalist's* have been provided.

We house fifty boys and fifty girls. The outlook indicates that we shall be importuned to receive many more. Indeed, if we undertake to relieve the desperate need in the regions east of our field, by accepting some of their thousands of helpless children, there is no telling where we can place a limit. The care of orphans partakes more of the character of permanency than any other branch of the relief work. The people can depend upon nothing. All we can do is to go on relieving distress while it exists in the wisest ways we can invent, hoping that Christendom will stand by till the struggle is past.

Modern science and philosophy have been gradually undermining this atomistic system, evolution, with its doctrine of the common origin of the race; traducianism, with its declaration that soul as well as body is derived from our ancestry; sociology, with its recognition of corporate good and evil; political ethics, with its attribution to the state of a quasi-personality; all these have been working to the advantage of Christian theology. Visiting the sins of the fathers on the children was thought to be most irrational, so long as it was seen only in Scripture; but, now that it takes the name of heredity, it is just as vigorously applauded. It once seemed harsh to say that the soul that sinneth it shall die, but when this is called the reign of law, the only danger is that even God will be denied the power to save the sinner. We have taken at least this step forward—we see that humanity is one, that it has a common origin, a common evil, a common destiny. Realism has superseded the scheme of arbitrary imputation. —President Strong of Rochester University.

## Our Readers' Forum

### SOMETHING MORE THAN FANATICISM

Touching the article on the Turkish question in *The Congregationalist* March 18, by Rev. E. H. Byington, may I call attention to two facts? In recalling the accounts of the battles at Plevna and in the Shipka Pass, as they were reported in the papers at the time, it occurs to me that the main explanation given for the reverses of Russia, or rather for the severe check she at first received, was that the rifle used by the Turkish army was superior to that used by Russia. I remember several statements to the effect that iron shields used on Russian rifle pits were penetrated by Turkish bullets at distances where similar defenses on the Turkish side were proof against Russian rifle-shots. If these statements were true, it may be that something other than fanaticism entered into the problem.

Another fact which the fanaticism explanation utterly fails to interpret is in the present situation. So far as we at this distance can judge, it appears that the fanaticism which kills Armenians is completely under the control of orders from Constantinople. It is true that Constantinople is far to the northwest of the geographical center of the sultan's dominions, but it is also true that it is the political center. That fanaticism which kills when it is assured of support from Constantinople, and spares when other orders emanate from Yildiz Kiosk, is hardly of the unthinking kind, and this evident connection between Constantinople and Armenia makes it plain that the proper pressure brought to bear in the city would accomplish results in the province. But the vacillating policy which orders warships up on one day to order them back—perhaps at the beck of Russia—on the next is not the kind which either deserves or receives the respect of the general community.

The problem is difficult. The slavery problem was difficult. But standing to one side in utter indecision is not going to solve any problem, however difficult. The United States deserved and received the scorn of Englishmen while we stood in hesitation and cowardice before the slave power, and the so-called Powers deserve contempt, and doubtless receive it, as they stand in the same position before the great assassin. To assume that they are afraid of fanaticism, even if it were supported by the facts, is, after all, only to assume that they are afraid. And a beautiful picture they make!

Braddock, Pa.

HENRY M. BOWDEN.

### LABORERS AND MINISTERS

The error of your editorial on Laborers and Ministers consists in not taking into consideration the time the worker is obliged to lose during the year. In the majority of the cases referred to the laborer only has about six months' work during the year. Skilled masons may receive their \$4.50 to \$5 a day when they work. But it is very irregular work at the best. It is here a half-day, a day and a half in another place and so on, and my observation is that they have but little work winters. The same is true of boot and shoe workers and others.

W. H. W.

### UNION BETWEEN "CHRISTIANS" AND CONGREGATIONALISTS

We deprecate the multiplication of sects. But we think there ought to be enough so that every Christian ought to be able to live in peace in some one of them. It is pretty certain that they could not all live together unless the peculiarities of some of them were much modified. External unity which promotes discord is mischievous. We hope for more intimate relations between the two denominations, the Christians and the Congregationalists. But we do not anticipate

organic union in the near future, except, perhaps, between individual churches where there is no need for both denominations in the same locality. A minister of considerable experience writes to us concerning this matter:

It seems to me that the proposed union between Congregational churches and Christian churches would not be wise, unless the action should result in sifting out a good many of the latter. My experience covers parts of three States, and I have never met with more than one Christian church with which it might be desirable to come into organic unity, and, what is more, I have never talked with any Congregational minister whose experience did not corroborate my own. Theoretically, of course, there should be no obstacle in the way of unity, from either the standpoint of doctrine or polity, but for reasons plainly evident to a scrutinizing eye the union would be neither agreeable, universal nor lasting. And this opinion appears also to be held on the other side, perhaps arising from widely different causes.

E. H.

### AN OPEN LETTER TO DEACON DUDLEY

We have followed with great interest your experiences in Boston churches and places of worship. Not only have readers of *The Congregationalist* enjoyed these reports, we have also gained some lessons in church behavior, treatment due to strangers and charity for those differing from us in religious opinions. I voice the sentiments of my neighbors and say we hope to hear from you and your good wife many times yet with increasing pleasure and profit.

F. H. W.

### CHURCH ENTERTAINMENTS—THE REMEDY

Recent magazine articles have directed public attention to the low standard of taste prevailing in church entertainments. Instances are not infrequent in which songs, recitations and impersonations that are coarse, and even vulgar, are presented in church parlors, sometimes by amateurs, more often by that class of professionals who make a living by going into partnership with churches in the show business.

The present difficulty is due largely to carelessness, and this carelessness has been made possible by the defective centralization of the various societies and committees working in connection with the social and charitable life of the church. In a word, it is due to the absence of any central supervising responsibility.

The authority properly belongs to the pastor as the head of the church family. But many pastors forbear to exercise it, preferring to take a *laissez-faire* attitude, and confining themselves to their pulpit and pastoral work except when their advice is sought. The result is that the question of what entertainments shall be admitted to the church is left to settle itself according to the taste of the various societies and committees. It is almost inevitable that, left in this way, matters will drift from bad to worse, until something occurs which shocks and humiliates all concerned.

These lines are written in the fresh recollection of an experience of this kind, which has led one pastor to reproach himself bitterly with remissness, and to resolve that in the future a most rigid personal supervision shall be exercised over all programs to be presented in the parlors of the church. In the case referred to, the young semi-professional who gave the vulgar recitations and impersonations declared that he had given them repeatedly in large churches of a neighboring city without any objection having been made. If his statement was true it is a commentary on the taste of the churches, and suggests that

this evil may be even wider spread and deeper seated than we have realized.

We shall all agree that if amusements and entertainments are to be admitted at all to the rooms of the church, they must be above reproach in point of morals and good taste. The cases are rare where that can be secured without careful and constant supervision. The churches should not wait until they have been taught the lesson by some bitter experience. Let the standing committee adopt a rule that all programs must be submitted to the pastor before they are given. This action of the committee will relieve the pastor of the sometimes unpleasant duty of taking the initiative, and it will place the responsibility in the hands of the one who is likely to suffer most when any reproach is brought upon the good name of the church.

A PASTOR.

### POINTS ON CANDIDATING

The competitive method of candidating, so common at present, is criticised by some because it tends to "cheapen" the average clergyman in the estimation of the average layman. Whatever may be true on that point, the method is certainly unfair in its workings. The average human memory is a leaky vessel, and the impressions which an average candidate makes on an average congregation are more or less fugitive. For this reason, the chances of the first candidate in any batch who are to be heard before action is taken on any one of them are by no means equal to those of the last. Time has dulled his image in the memory of his hearers and obliterated some of the good impressions he made. Each succeeding candidate has left impressions more or less prejudicial to his interests. When the voting day arrives, therefore, his chances are by no means what they were that Monday morning when he took the train for home with the cordial "Good-by," and "We hope to hear you again" of the committee sounding in his ears. The same thing is relatively true of each of his competitors, except the last on the list. His chances are at their best. His image still preserves its true outlines and colors in the memory of his hearers, and the impressions he made have still on them the bloom of freshness. Under such unequal conditions fair play at the polls is out of the question. Clearly something should be done to correct this inherent defect, so that each candidate may suffer only a minimum of harm by the lapse of time and reap the full benefit of the impressions he makes, whether he stands first or last on the list.

The writer ventures to suggest that the aid of modern invention might be invoked to this end with excellent effect. (1) The candidating church might secure for a season (anywhere from a month to a year or two) the loan of a good phonograph. Then each candidate could be heard over again, words and tones, wholly or in part, on the voting day, by simply turning a crank. (2) As an aid in recalling the personal appearance of each candidate while sitting, praying and preaching, the kodak could be used with excellent results. Half a dozen snap shots could be taken of each candidate in the various attitudes mentioned. These, after being carefully developed, could be passed around among the voters, and they would be found wonderfully helpful in recalling vividly the personal appearance of each candidate. (3) Finally, a chart of sufficient dimensions to afford space for the name, titles, age and social condition of each candidate, the date when he preached, his text and his theological leanings, would be found useful. The chart, when properly filled out, should be hung in a conspicuous place, where it can be seen and easily read by every voter.

OBEY.

## News from the Churches

### Meetings to Come

**BOSTON MINISTERS' MEETING**, Pilgrim Hall, April 25, 10 A. M. Speaker, E. L. House. Subject, The Theology of this Coming Century.

**FOREIGN MISSIONARY PRAYER MEETING**, under the auspices of the Woman's Board of Missions, in Pilgrim Hall, Congregational House, every Friday at 11 A. M.

**WORCESTER SOUTH CONFERENCE**, Westboro, April 28.

**THE WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION** will hold its semi-annual meeting in the Eliot Church, Lowell, on Wednesday, April 28. Sessions at 10.30 and 2. Lotise A. Kellogg, Secretary.

**WORCESTER SOUTH CONFERENCE**, Westboro, April 28.

**NORFOLK AND PILGRIM BRANCH** W. B. M., annual meeting, April 27, Porter Church, Brockton.

### Benevolent Societies

**THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY** is represented in Massachusetts (and in Massachusetts only) by the MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, No. 9 Congregational House. Rev. Joshua Colt, Secretary; Rev. Edwin B. Palmer, Treasurer.

**WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION**, Room No. 32, Congregational House. Office hours, 9 to 5. Annual membership, \$1.00; life membership, \$20.00. Contributions solicited. Miss Annie C. Bridgman, Treasurer.

**AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS**, Congregational House, No. 1 Somerset Street, Boston. Frank H. Wiggin, Treasurer; Charles E. Sweet, Publishing and Purchasing Agent. Office in New York, 121 Bible House; in Chicago, 153 La Salle St.

**WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS**, Room 1 and 2, Congregational House. Miss Sarah Louise Day, Treasurer; Miss Abbie B. Child, Home Secretary.

**THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION**, Bible House, New York. Missions in the United States, evangelistic and educational, at the South and in the West among the Indians and Chinese. Boston office, 21 Congregational House; Chicago office, 153 La Salle Street; Cleveland office, Y. M. C. A. Building. Donations may be sent to either of the above offices, or to H. W. Hubbard, Treasurer, 198 Bible House, New York City.

**THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY**—Church and Parsonage Building. Rev. L. H. Cobb, D. D., Secretary; Charles E. Hope, Treasurer, 59 Bible House, New York; Rev. George A. Hood, Congregational House, Boston, Field Secretary.

**CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY** (including work of former New West Commission).—Aids four hundred students for the ministry, eight home missionary colleges, twenty academies in the West and South, ten free Christian schools in Utah and New Mexico. S. F. Wilkins, Treasurer. Offices: 10 Congregational House, Boston; 151 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Address, 10 Congregational House, Boston.

**CONG. SUNDAY SCHOOL & PUBLISHING SOCIETY**.—Contributions used only for missionary work. Rev. George M. Boynton, D. D., Secretary; W. A. Duncan, Ph. D., Field Secretary; E. Lawrence Barnard, Treasurer, Congregational House, Boston.

**THE BOSTON SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY**, organized 1871. Chapel and reading room, 251 Hanover St., Boston. Open day at evening. Sailors and landmen welcome. Daily prayer meeting, 11 A. M.; Bible study, 3 P. M. Sunday services, usual hours. Meetings every evening except Saturday. Branch mission, Vineyard Haven. Is a Congregational society and appeals to all Congregational churches for support. Send donations of money to B. S. Snow, Corresponding Secretary, Room 22, Congregational House, Boston. Send clothing, comfort bags, reading, etc., to Capt. S. S. Nickerson, chaplain, 251 Hanover St. Requests should read: "I give and bequeath to the Boston Seaman's Friend Society the sum of \$—, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said society." Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., President; George Gould, Treasurer.

### PASSING COMMENT ON THIS WEEK'S NEWS

Holy Week services have been quite general this year, perhaps more so in our churches than ever before. The greatest help and success in such special arrangements have come from those fields where largest preparation was made. Union services throughout the week or at the midweek service and early morning prayer meetings gave variety to the plans in some places. Pastors and people have developed mutually helpful thoughts along appropriate lines and an interchange of preachers and leaders of meetings have interested different churches in each other. Where extra efforts have been successful no doubt another year will find an even larger interest in this season.

The choice of two leading church members in Iowa and Colorado to the responsible office of mayor in a single week indicates the growth of the idea of municipal reform, and augurs well for the political future of our cities. We feel a new debt of gratitude to the author of America when we find his patriotism reproduced in his son, one of the Christian laymen above referred to.

In the State of Washington four nuclei of churches result from the quiet, gratuitous labors of an uncommissioned minister and his wife. We are glad that one of the four has been saved to the denomination. Happy the church that secures the ministrations of a pastor whose work is so evidently sealed by the Spirit.

That small church in Kansas which, by the united action of its various departments, raised \$100 for home missions shows how worth while it is to "think you can," "say you will," trust God and go forward.

Never before has that Southern State association which is reported below enjoyed the luxury of electric lights and a welcome from the mayor. The members construe both as significant signs of better times.

A reception in California shows that, while the United States may be the solvent of the nations, Christianity is the great unifier which fuses even antagonistic elements into a homogeneous whole.

The intelligible setting forth in its new pamphlet, by a Massachusetts church, of what church members should know makes it of especial value to the congregation.

The "pastors' cadets" of Philadelphia looks like a twin organization of the Boys' Brigade.

### Of Special Note

Generous deeds in many places done for deserving pastors.

A remarkably prosperous life pastorate in Michigan.

### A ST. LOUIS CHURCH AND ITS NEW LEADER

A brief sketch of Compton Hill Church, and of its pastor, Rev. D. M. Fisk, Ph. D., will be of interest in view of the meeting of the State Association to be held there next week.

The Fifth Congregational Church of St. Louis, now the Compton Hill, was organized



REV. D. M. FISK, PH. D.

in 1881 in the chapel at Twenty-third Street and Clark Avenue. It has since grown out of this frame building into the brick chapel on Compton Hill, and thence into the magnificent stone edifice with its splendid organ on the corner of Lafayette and Compton Avenues. The initial membership of thirty-seven has increased to 420. The leading personality during these years has been Dr. G. C. Adams, now of San Francisco. The cyclone of last year caused the removal of a number of families and affected the character of the population and the value of real estate in the vicinity. Still the church stands in a promising territory surrounded by the more prosperous of the middle classes, as well as by some families who may be accounted rich. It is also within reach of the poor. There is a strong German element.

Dr. Fisk was born in New Hampton, N. H., graduated in 1869 from Brown University, and held the chair of biology for fourteen years in Hilldale College, Michigan. He was ordained in 1886, has held pastorates in Jackson, Mich., and Toledo, O., and has recently accepted a call to this church, at a salary of \$3,500. Dr. Fisk believes in his opportunity. He is popular with the young people, attracts the middle classes, and the church is rallying about him with courage and expectation. He has been twice abroad, has a large library, and is a diligent student and fearless preacher. His popularity as a college professor has been

fully maintained as a clergyman, and he leaves in the three cities of his residence permanent evidences of his diligence and enthusiasm.

### COLLEGE Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE

John R. Mott's recent visit to the colleges of mission lands has been characterized as the most remarkable single journey in the history of modern missions. Hence it is not strange that a conference, under his leadership, of the presidents of the college Young Men's Christian Associations of the East should have attracted the leaders of the religious work in forty colleges, comprising a student body of 25,000. The three days' session, recently, was held at the Boston Association Building. All departments of the work were carefully presented by such leaders as Mr. Mott, Gilbert A. Beaver of New York, W. H. Salmon of Yale, F. S. Goodman of New York, Hugh Beaver of Pennsylvania and G. M. Fisher of Boston. Especial emphasis was laid upon the grave responsibilities of the president.

The most impressive address was that delivered by Mr. Mott at Clarendon Street Church, Sunday morning, before the delegates and a large mixed audience. With marked simplicity and power he recounted the formation of the World's Student Christian Federation, which binds together twelve national college association unions, and constitutes a surer guarantee of international comity and peace than many an arbitration treaty. Within twenty months he traveled 60,000 miles, labored in 22 countries and in 144 universities and schools, presided or assisted at 21 conventions, attended by 3,300 students and teachers representing 308 institutions, and met personally 1,300 missionaries. Incidental results were the definite conversion of 505 young men, nearly all students, and the enlistment of 260 students in a student volunteer movement for home missions.

### THE GEORGIA CONVENTION

Great interest in Congregational circles throughout the State centered in the sixth annual meeting held with the First Church, Savannah, Rev. L. B. Maxwell, pastor, April 7, 8. Twenty of the thirty-seven delegates were present, sixteen being colored. Rev. George Rowe acted as moderator, Rev. A. L. Demond as secretary.

Special interest centered in the report of the Sunday school committee. The convention voted to recommend the publication of a child's history of Congregationalism, as a means of stimulating an interest and love among the children for the denomination. Excellent addresses were made on the debt owed the two missionary societies that have operated chiefly in the South, but it was urged that every church take up contributions for all our denominational societies.

Rev. R. R. Meredith, D. D., of Brooklyn was provisionally present, being in the South in search of health, and greatly helped the convention by his counsels, and especially by his masterly sermon. He stirred the congregation at a large mass meeting with the appropriate theme, Congregationalism for the Great South. In short addresses the simplicity, breadth and adaptability of Congregationalism were also set forth.

Much interest culminated in the complaint from the First Church, Atlanta, relative to the refusal on the part of the Gainesville district conference for its admission. After careful deliberation by a special committee, of which Dr. Meredith was made chairman, it was recommended, in view of all circumstances, to pass the matter as "a mutual misunderstanding." It was strenuously held that the refusal was not inspired by the caste spirit. The same church is to apply to its nearest conference again, as was announced in the conference, and it will be contrary to legitimate expectations if then the caste spirit manifests itself in view of its emphatic disavowal on the part of those in authority.

Two new district conferences were added to the convention. The delegates at the close stood with clasped hands and sang "Blest be the tie." They meet next at Savannah.

H. H. F.

#### THE ALABAMA STATE MEETING

The churches, Sunday schools and Woman's Missionary Union of the State had a successful meeting at Mobile, March 25-30. It was the twenty-second annual gathering of the churches, most of which were represented by pastors and delegates. The Mobile church for several months has been without a pastor but it provided hospitably for the guests for nearly a week.

The sessions were held in the pretty meeting house recently repaired and fitted with electric lighting. The mayor of the city was present at the opening meeting with a hearty welcome. The roll-call brought out many new faces, and the venerable presence of Dr. Andrews of Talladega College was an inspiration. Being the father of the association, his words of counsel were well received by the younger delegates. The absence of the A. M. A. representative was keenly felt. Some officer of that body is always looked for and his presence is a source of strength.

The daily meetings were conducted so as to impress the public with the good points of Congregationalism. The subjects showed the members to be alive to the needs of the hour, and included The Power and Privilege of Prayer; The Christian Home; Some Defects in Our Sunday Schools; How to Inculcate the Spirit of Benevolence; The Sabbath: Its Observance, Its Desecration; How Will a Missionary Enterprise Reveal Itself in Action? and The Work of the Congregational Churches. The sermons preached to the association and to the churches of the city were unusually thoughtful. The work of the A. M. A. was shown by object lessons in the persons of the men and women who are products of its schools.

Reports from the churches were, on the whole, encouraging. Some are barely holding their own, owing to industrial conditions. Others are steadily gaining ground, and are recognized more and more as a part of their communities. In places where, a few years ago, Congregationalism was bitterly opposed it is winning its way, and some pastors report that they are members of the ministers' unions in their respective cities. Christian Endeavor, humane, temperance and similar societies are doing good work among the young people. Financially the past year has been hard. One new church, whose pastor is a converted Jew, was added to the roll.

A glowing account of the A. M. A. Jubilee meeting at Boston was given by Rev. James Brown. A suggestion, by Rev. J. J. Scott, that the Alabama Association ought to take at least one share in the Jubilee Fund for the A. M. A. debt was enthusiastically seconded on all sides, and under his magnetic leadership pledges ranging from \$5 to five cents, and aggregating more than \$60, were easily secured. The balance over the \$50 required was voted to a needy sister church at La Pine.

Rev. Spencer Snell set forth Congregationalism in such a clear and masterly way as to be a stimulant to the cause in this Southland. The next meeting will be at Marion.

E. J. F.

#### FIFTY YEARS AT LAWRENCE

The oldest church in this manufacturing city of Massachusetts, the Lawrence Street, turned its 50th corner last week Sunday. The meeting house was beautified by special floral decorations, and the exercises proved interesting to the many attendants at the services. Rev. W. E. Wolcott, the pastor, gave the historical address. It is to be recalled that six pastors in all had served the church, 1,369 persons had been received to membership and \$60,000 had been given in benevolences. The beginnings of the church date back of the city's name, and had their origin in a single religious service which began a series later and encouraged the formation of a Sunday school. Dr. Lyman

Whiting was the first pastor, being engaged soon after his first sermon there. Various elements were consolidated into the new church, which soon had to enlarge its quarters and erected the present building in 1847-8. Among the other pastors were: Rev. Messrs. H. M. Storrs, C. E. Fisher, Joshua Colt and W. H. Davis, D. D.

#### THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES

##### Hartford

From Tuesday to Friday evening of Passion Week special meetings were led by Professor Beardslee; Dr. Lamson of the Center Church, Hartford; Dr. Dogget, president of the Y. M. C. A. training school at Springfield; and Professor Riggs of Auburn Seminary.—On Friday the regular exercises were omitted, with the exception of morning prayers, which were conducted by Professor Walker.—The Debating Society of the Junior Class held its first debate last Saturday evening. Subject, Resolved that the Roman Catholic Church, as an institution of today, is not worthy of our cooperation and support.—Mrs. P. L. Moen of Worcester, Mass., has just died, leaving a legacy to the seminary, the exact amount of which is not yet known.—The Connecticut Alumni Association of the seminary held its annual meeting, March 24, in Hoosier Hall. About 25 members were present. The discussion was on The Employment of Evangelists in the Churches. Addresses were given by Rev. Messrs. H. H. Kelsey and T. M. Hodgdon and Prof. A. T. Perry. A paper on The Kingdom of God was read by Professor Beardslee. The president elected is Rev. O. W. Means, and the secretary Rev. W. F. English.

##### Yale

Among last week's lectures was The Creative Element in Education, by Hamilton W. Mabie of the Outlook.—The Leonard Bacon Club debated, That college and church property should be taxed.—The Downes prizes for Scripture and hymn reading for the Senior Class were awarded to Messrs. M. B. Fisher and Austin Rice, and for the Middle Class to A. E. Fraser and J. P. Deane.—A. E. Fraser of the Middle Class has been selected for the university debating team to meet Princeton at New Haven, May 7.—Professor Blackman's class in sociology is making a study of New Haven. Last week a paper on the Italians was read by D. H. Evans.—Professor Brastow is giving lectures on church government.—The Senior Class preacher was Austin Rice.—The fourth of the series of devotional services for Holy Week was held in Marquand Chapel, Friday evening, and was conducted by Professor Porter. The subject was The Test of the Cross. The devotional service was followed by a rendering of the passion music of Haydn, entitled The Seven Last Words of Jesus on the Cross, by a string quartet, of which Professor Bacon was a member, with suitable religious services led by Professor Blackman.

##### Pacific

A most successful year will soon close, when four young men will graduate. Dr. G. C. Adams, recently made trustee of the institution, will give the address. These will swell the number of alumni to 58, exclusive of the nine who have completed the English course, and 26 others who have taken partial courses. The week following Commencement the faculty will join their Presbyterian brethren at San Anselmo in celebrating the latter's quarter-centennial, Professor Moor delivering the fraternal address. In May the two faculties are to hold a theological institute, delivering up-to-date lectures, each to be followed by discussion.

#### CONFERENCES AND ASSOCIATIONS

ILL.—The 31st annual meeting of the Aurora Association took place April 13, 14, in the New England Church, Aurora, and was well attended. The churches were represented by pastor and two delegates. The different benevolent societies were considered and the question asked, What can be done to relieve their financial distress? The condition of the churches was also carefully considered. Rev. W. H. Day spoke in behalf of the American Missionary Association and Secretary McMillen for the Sunday School Society. The topics included: Half the Truth a Failure, Christian Fellowship, Sixteen Years of Christian Endeavor, What Can We Do to Multiply Accessions to the Church? Is the Sunday School Fulfilling Its Mission as a Bible-Teaching Agency? Chief Obstacles in the Way to Persons Becoming Christians. The papers were vigorous and able and provoked lively discussions. Written reports from the churches, limited to five minutes each, were given and were chiefly encouraging.

MO.—Kiddier Association met at Chillicothe, April 14, 15. A council to recognize Rev. J. P. Field as pastor was held in connection. Mr. Field was pas-

tor of the Amity church in the same association for 20 years. The papers and addresses centered about the theme The All-Sufficiency of Christ and the Gospel, and the meeting was characterized by much spiritual power.

NEW.—The Republican Valley Association held its semi-annual session at Cambridge, Rev. John Foster, pastor, April 14, 15. Rev. H. L. Preston preached the sermon. Reports from the churches showed a hopeful condition throughout the association, with important revival work at McCook and Cambridge. An instructive blackboard exercise on The Characteristic Principles of Congregationalism and an open parliament upon revival work were interesting features. Sunday school work, Christian education and home missions received generous consideration. The woman's hour was one of unusual interest, the work of both home and foreign missions being ably presented. The abundant hospitality of the Cambridge people, the excellent music furnished by the choir and the ever helpful hand of the pastor added much to the enjoyment of the meeting.

#### CLUBS

O.—The fourth annual rally of the Cleveland Club was held April 19. No supper was served. The speaker was Gen. O. O. Howard, who gave his lecture on Grant.

#### NEW ENGLAND

##### Massachusetts

NEWTON.—Eliot. Passion Week services have been held every evening in the chapel. On Good Friday a union fellowship of all the churches gathered with this church, and pastoral addresses from the Episcopal, Unitarian, Baptist, Methodist and Congregational clergymen were enjoyed.—Auburn.—According to its custom for the past few years the church joined with the Methodist and Episcopal churches in a service at the Methodist meeting house on the evening of Good Friday, and in a communion service at the Episcopal church the evening before.

HYDE PARK.—First. The council to dismiss Rev. A. W. Archibald, D. D., met, April 14, and severed the ties between pastor and people. At the farewell reception given the pastor and his wife in the evening about 1,000 persons testified by their presence to the interest of the public in the event. As a token of esteem a solid silver set of 90 pieces and some cut glass ware were presented. Addresses were made by Dr. Arthur Little, Mr. Alexander Miller and Rev. F. T. Pomeroy. Tasteful decorations and orchestral music were features of the occasion. At Dr. Archibald's first service in Brockton last Sunday morning the congregation numbered nearly 900 and over 600 in the evening.

EAST TAUNTON.—The church has met with a recent heavy loss in the destruction of its building by fire, supposed to be incendiary. The house, with its furnishings, was valued at about \$9,000 and was insured for \$3,000. The church has been prospering under the faithful pastorate of Rev. Frank Park and although the church is not wealthy it is hoped that means will be found for a new building.

GILBERTVILLE.—Trinitarian, at its annual meeting of church and parish, showed a healthy condition. The membership has been decreased somewhat by removals but four were added on confession. The attendance has been larger, however, at the preaching services, the C. E. prayer meeting, and in the Sunday school in proportion to its membership. The year closed with the current expenses met and money in the treasury. The benevolences were a little less than the previous year, but the total was above the average for the past 10 years. Rev. D. C. Stone is pastor.

ENFIELD.—The new handbook of the church, Rev. G. H. Hubbard, pastor, includes besides the usual matter a few pages on What This Church Stands For. Here are explained briefly its polity, belief, ideas of work and life and requirements of members of the church in a simple and more helpful form than is generally customary.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Rev. T. H. Vincent has preached his farewell sermon, reviewing the work of his five years' pastorate. There have been 20 accessions and a loss of 36 by death and removal. The town population has lost more families than gained in recent years.

CHESTERFIELD.—A novelty for this hill town church was the use last Sunday of a printed order of service, compiled by the pastor, Rev. H. E. Thygeson, and permeated with the Easter thought. The deacons assisted in the devotional exercise.

##### Maine

DURHAM.—The lady missionaries, Misses Washburn and Burdette, begin work here April 18. Their work at Holden has resulted in 21 accessions to the

church, 20 on confession, and in greatly quickening and strengthening Christians.

**PRESQUE ISLE.**—The series of meetings conducted by Evangelist H. L. Gale began Sunday with hopeful outlook. There has been good preparatory work and a choir trained to assist the music.

**ELLSWORTH FALLS.**—The generous sum of \$445 has been raised by the Ladies' Circle to help along the new enterprise here.

**GORHAM.**—First has voted to purchase the Parkhurst property north of the meeting house as a site for a new chapel.

The *Christian Mirror* published this week a large map of "Congregational Maine" prepared by Secretary Hatch, and an article which encourages the idea of Maine men for its pulpits and stronger support of the State Missionary Society.

Eastport will be supplied by Rev. S. L. Mitchell. —Rev. Arthur Varley will remain at Oxford until September.

#### New Hampshire

**SEABROOK.**—A pleasant gathering in the vestry, lately, was a surprise for the pastor, Rev. W. A. Rand, who has been a sufferer with the grip and had just returned from a two weeks' absence. A gift of 74 birthday bags for him contained about \$23.

**ATKINSON'S** new chapel, soon to be dedicated, is conveniently arranged so as to connect with the meeting house. The audience-room and parlor are on the first floor, and the kitchen and dining-room above. The lower windows are of colored glass.

East Concord is having a series of week evening and Saturday afternoon meetings, led by C. E. Clark of Dartmouth College. —Jaffrey has just contributed \$15 to the C. H. M. S. —Rev. P. S. Marston of Lancaster is recovering from typhoid pneumonia. —Lisbon has had a helpful series of Lenten services led by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Wathen. —Lyme gave \$61 for foreign missions April 4.

#### Vermont

**WHITING.**—The late Mr. Sexton of Brandon left to the town of Whiting and the Congregational and Baptist churches there a block of buildings and \$1,000, providing that they should share equally in the net income. It is thought that after the estate is settled each will receive about \$200 annually.

**BAKERSFIELD.**—The pastor, Rev. S. D. Angel, and his family were recently surprised by a large company of friends in the church, who presented many good things and best wishes to Mrs. Angel on her birthday and that of her daughter. Supper was served to about 60.

**WEST BRATTLEBORO.**—The ladies observed Good Friday by a thank offering meeting in the chapel. A number from the Center Church joined. Missionary letters and other papers were read. About 50 were present.

#### Connecticut

**NEW HAVEN.**—*Dwight Place.* The action abandoning the free pew system, as reported in our last issue, has since been rescinded, and the church will continue as formerly with free pews. The pastor, Dr. J. E. Twitchell, has returned from a month's vacation in Florida. During his absence the pulpit was supplied by the assistant pastor, Mr. P. A. Johnson.

**NEW LONDON.**—*Second.* The changing of the site for the new parsonage has necessitated a new set of plans. The building will be of mottled brick, will contain 14 rooms, and have more than the usual modern conveniences. The entire cost will be \$11,000.

#### MIDDLE STATES

##### New York

**SUMMER HILL** is bereaved in the loss of its senior deacon, George H. Allen. During hard years when the church was small he used every effort, and with success. He has been for many years a wise spiritual leader in the church. His son, who inherits many of his father's qualities, has been appointed to fill the positions occupied by him.

**EAST ASHFORD** is in a prosperous condition, though suffering, as like country fields, with lack of money. In addition to full religious instruction the pastor, Rev. A. B. Sherk, often gives lectures on missionary fields and topics affording side lights in church life.

**BROOKLYN.**—*Lee Avenue.* The pastor, Rev. J. B. Clark, has resumed work again, after a three months' vacation spent in the South and West. He has fully recovered from the bicycle accident from which he suffered last year.

##### Pennsylvania

**PHILADELPHIA.**—*Central.* A series of Lenten services was held for two weeks preceding Easter. The topic was The Master and His Followers.—

*First, Germantown.* The boys in the Sunday school have been recently formed into a society somewhat like the Boys' Brigade, under the name of the "Pastor's Cadets." —*Park* is having crowded houses, not only on Sunday evenings, but Monday evenings when the Park Literary Union holds its debates, in which several lawyers participate. —*Kensington* finds its chapel hardly large enough for the Sunday school, and contemplates having two sessions. —*Snyder Avenue* is raising money for a chapel, its present quarters being entirely inadequate for the services. The membership, which was 40 last November, now numbers over 100.

**MONTEREY.**—*Hawley Memorial* has its future secured by the bequests of the late Mrs. Martin Hawley of Baltimore, who left the church building to the H. M. S. in trust, and to the First Church, Baltimore, a special legacy for the support of this work on the summit of the Blue Ridge.

**EBENSBURG** celebrates its centennial this year by entertaining the Pennsylvania Association in June. The time has been postponed a month, that all may enjoy the delightful June weather on the mountain top.

**ALLEGHENY.**—The Ladies' Aid Society is one of the most efficient aids of the church, having raised over \$800 last year. Friends have recently given the pastor's wife a birthday present of a bicycle.

**BRADDOCK.**—A patriotic entertainment called Columbia's Celebration was recently given as a church benefit with great success, 68 persons participating.

#### THE SOUTH

##### Texas

**PALESTINE.**—*First* has just closed an evangelistic meeting of great power, conducted by the pastor, Rev. F. E. Hall. Rev. Luther Rees was with him a few days. There were 80 confessions.

#### THE INTERIOR

##### Ohio

**BEREA.**—*First.* Fifteen persons, 13 on confession, united with the church as a result of the union gospel meetings conducted by Rev. A. T. Reed. Within the past two years 58 have united with the church, 43 on confession. The church closed its last fiscal year entirely out of debt. It hopes to repair and paint its building this summer. It remembers all the societies this year. Rev. S. B. Beard has entered upon his third year as pastor.

**CLEVELAND.**—The Denison Avenue Mission of the City Missionary Society has engaged Rev. C. M. Severance, recently a missionary of the American Board in Japan, to act as temporary supply. Olivet Church is similarly supplied by Evangelist Charles Frew.

**MADISON** has received 33 new members since Dec. 1, when Rev. Joseph Wolf became its pastor. Nearly 25 of these joined on confession. A Junior Endeavor Society has been organized which now has over 40 members.

##### Illinois

[For Chicago news see page 570.]

**ROCKFORD.**—*First.* Rev. J. B. Koehne has just given his six lectures on The Nazarene, under the auspices of the Men's Sunday Evening Club. The pastor, Rev. William W. Leete, marks a helpful effect upon the hearers. Half the lectures were delivered in union services at the Second Church.

##### Indiana

**INDIANAPOLIS.**—*Plymouth* has a membership of 375. Among the seven organizations are the Institute, Plymouth Circle and the McCulloch Club. Last year 22 new members were received. The congregation grows steadily. The McCulloch Club has had a Sunday evening course upon the Duty of a Civic Faith and a course of eight Saturday afternoon lectures for the public school children by prominent citizens of the city. The circle maintained a children's playground under a trained kindergarten; the institute has had lectures and night classes and a well supplied reading-room is sustained. Receipts of the church were \$6,350. Rev. F. E. Dewhurst is pastor.

##### Michigan

**LANSING.**—*Pilgrim* has gained in membership largely the past year under the leadership of Rev. E. B. Allen. A new building now becomes a necessity. Two lots are already owned by the church where a building might advantageously be erected. It is hoped the actual work will advance this summer, since a grand rally and call for pledges were planned at the last report.

**GRAND RAPIDS.**—*Park* closed five years of the present pastorate of Rev. D. F. Bradley, D.D., lately. During this period 406 persons have been received to membership, 176 on confession. The net gain has been 213. About \$70,000 have been

raised for benevolences and over \$42,000 for expenses.

**VICKSBURG.**—Dr. D. H. Reiter, recently resigned, closes a pastorate of nine years, having served the church at two different periods. At the beginning of his work the membership was small and received all from the H. M. S. It has increased greatly during the recent pastorate.

#### THE WEST

##### Missouri

**KANSAS CITY.**—*First* has had a year of activity and varied usefulness. The loss sustained by dismissals to Beacon Hill has been in part made good by increased earnestness. A fellowship meeting was held April 11, with encouraging reports from all the churches and missions in the city, and addresses by Drs. J. H. Crum and Wolcott Calkins. —*Beacon Hill*, in the 10 months of its existence, has received 100 members, losing only three. Desirable lots at the corner of 24th and Troost Avenues have been secured. It hopes to build soon, as the hall now occupied is too small. —*Ivanhoe Park* sustains regular services at an out-station called Seven Oaks, and occasional meetings in other neighborhoods. —*Olivet.* The Myrtle Avenue work has become a branch of this church, 17 persons recently uniting. It has a vigorous Sunday school, C. E. Society and Ladies' Aid; has secured lots and laid a foundation for a chapel. —*Tabernacle* has a net gain of 26 members, and has opened two branches, building tabernacles for both. Including the missions its membership is 578. New stained glass windows have been secured. —*Clyde* rejoices in large congregations and hopeful spiritual conditions.

##### Iowa

**DAVENPORT.**—*Edwards.* Hon. S. F. Smith, a prominent member, has just been elected mayor, the first Republican to hold this position in more than 20 years. Mr. Smith is as staunch a Congregationalist as his father, the late S. F. Smith, D.D., was a Baptist. The son is prominent in denominational activities throughout the State, and is a corporate member of the American Board.

*Aurelia* has received 41 members since Jan. 1. —*Manson*, Rev. F. G. Wilcox, pastor, has received 33 to fellowship in the last three months, all but four on confession.

##### Kansas

**TOPEKA.**—*First* received 12 new members April 4. —*Central* received 18 the same day, five on confession. A kindergarten is conducted in the lecture-room. The church takes an active interest in the work for colored people in "Tennessee town," where a Sunday school, preaching by a student in Washburn College, a kindergarten and a library open daily are maintained.

The gospel work at the Santa Fé shops in Topeka is now in its third year of prosperity. The railway company gives the use of a large room, which is open daily for an hour at noon and is provided with seats and tables for the convenience of the men while eating their dinners. The best of hot coffee is served at three cents per cup, papers and magazines are at hand, and two tables are occupied by employes who study the Bible daily while eating their dinners. Twice a week a 12 minute gospel talk is given by a minister or other trained Christian worker. The enterprise is maintained by the Topeka Congregational Union and the small amount of money required to cover all expenses is furnished by private subscription.

**WAKEFIELD,** led by its devoted and energetic pastor, "Father Markham," has seized its opportunity to do a good thing this year for home missions. Undismayed by the request of \$56 by the executive committee, its W. H. M. U. gave \$10, the Sunday school and Y. P. S. C. E. each similar sums, the regular collection raised the sum to more than \$50, and, with the liberal help of a member who signed himself "A Friend," a total of a round \$100 goes from this church to the needy C. H. M. S.

**ATOHISON** recently dedicated its new house of worship, Dr. Michael Burnham of St. Louis preaching the sermon. The cost of the building, including furniture, is \$7,500. An attractive feature is a large memorial window of Dr. F. T. Ingalls, the much loved pastor in earlier years.

**KINSLEY** two years ago felt unable to support a pastor, but during the past year it has given liberally toward the minister's salary, paid the C. C. B. S. \$200 on its loan, and has contributed to every one of the six benevolent societies within the past 10 months.

**STOCKTON** is prospering spiritually and financially. A series of lectures on Bible characters by the pastor have largely increased the evening attendance. The benevolences of the past year amounted to \$355.

ALBANY, having been pastorless for six months, the C. E. Society has conducted its evening services with a prepared program and crowded houses. Seventeen of the Endeavorers were converted last winter.

SOUTH BEND, eight miles south of Great Bend, has added 36 members since its organization in 1893, and now numbers 59. It is considered one of the best rural churches in the State.

Evangelist Veazie conducted a useful series of meetings in Parsons in March, and Rev. R. L. Layfield has just closed evangelistic services at Wabamsee, with excellent spiritual results.—Strong City has provided for the payment of a mortgage of \$200 and decided to employ a minister on half time.

#### Colorado

DENVER has elected a leading member of the Presbyterian church as mayor, and Rev. Thomas Hazell, pastor of the Tabernacle Congregational Church, as supervisor, with the cleanest municipal ticket presented for years. The women led in nomination and election of these men.

#### PACIFIC COAST

##### California

OAKLAND.—*Pilgrim*. Twenty-five members have been added during the six months Dr. Hallock has supplied the pulpit. Rev. J. R. Knodell, recently of San Bernardino, assumed the pastorate April 1.

The sixth annual meeting of the Southern Branch of the W. B. M. of the Pacific met at Pomona, Cal., April 8, 9. In the first evening session the W. H. M. U. of southern California participated. Foreign missions were discussed by workers from the South Sea Islands, south India, Spain and Armenia, and under home missions were considered work among the mountain whites, the institutional features of Bethlehem Church, Los Angeles, and the Student Volunteer movement. Interesting letters were read from Mrs. Joseph Cook and Miss Abbie B. Child of Boston on their travels in mission fields. A song in Spanish by eight young children of missionaries to Mexico and another in Micronesian were novel features. The collections of the past year amounted to \$2,367. Mrs. J. H. Williams of Redlands was elected president for the coming year.

Despite the unusually rainy weather the season has not been without evangelistic effort. Outlying districts report ingatherings, while union meetings in Oakland, followed by a campaign in Alameda under the leadership of Dr. Munhall, proved stimulating to the many participating churches. San Francisco is now enjoying Henry Varley of Australia, who, after holding services in Los Angeles, is conducting a month's meetings in Metropolitan Temple with good attendance.

As a result of quiet interest at Mills College, developed during the term, nine members have been added to the college church.—The Japanese Mission at Santa Cruz, having recently fitted up convenient rooms, gave a reception to the members of the Chinese Mission.—Auburn, under the leadership of Rev. F. H. Burgess, has assumed self support.

#### Washington

MIMA.—For four or five years Rev. A. L. Seward and his wife have been living at this retired village, doing such Christian work as they could at this and outlying points, gathering in each place a little congregation and Sunday school. Three of these have had to be turned over to other denominations to care for, as available missionary resources would not permit of enlarged work, even though a Congregational church of 25 members could have been organized in one place and one of 15 in another. At Mima, as Mr. Seward was planning to remove to California, several of his neighbors asked for baptism. In a few days others requested the same, desiring also that a church might be formed. The Holy Spirit had been working in the hearts of the entire community, and 29 persons entered into covenant March 29, having previously adopted the Council Manual as their basis of organization. No special meetings have been held but these results have come from faithful, persevering S. S. work, with such occasional preaching services as with the arduous manual labor necessary to the family support Mr. Seward could prepare for.

KALAMA.—As the result of the labors of Evangelist D. H. Reid the entire population has received an uplift such as has never come to the town before. Meetings were crowded with all classes and many of the most prominent business men and their families professed conversion. The Methodists joined in the work and a most delightful unanimity prevails between the two churches. Twenty-five persons united April 4, and 15 other names are in the hands of the committee to be received at Easter. A considerable majority of these are adults. Rev. A. R. Johnson is pastor.

SPOKANE.—*Westminster*. Evangelist D. H. Reid is conducting a series of meetings. Rev. F. B. Cherington is pastor.—*Pilgrim* is to have preaching twice a Sunday, Rev. Jonathan Edwards having been called to give his whole time to this church.—Rev. M. Baskerville has removed from Tekoa to San Francisco.

SPRAGUE is rallying grandly around its efficient pastor, Mr. O. S. Haynes, though the removal of the railroad shops to Spokane took away more than half the membership.

#### CANADA

##### Ontario

WOODSTOCK.—*First*, now 11 years old, numbers 300 members, and is growing steadily. The fine stone building is in the center of the town. The church is practically out of debt, \$7,000 having been left it by a wealthy member who died recently. April 11 Rev. A. F. MacGregor reviewed the four years of his ministry; over 60 persons had united with the church, and \$8,095 had been contributed to the work.

#### OTHER CHRISTIAN WORK

The Adams Mission Home, a piece of valuable property in Burlington, Vt., has been given by the owner, Hon. W. J. Van Patten, to the Young Men's Christian Association. It will be occupied by the mission as long as they keep up the property.

#### WEEKLY REGISTER

##### Calls

ANDERSON, Otto, Wis., to Rialto and Bloomington, Cal.  
BRECK, Chas. A., formerly of Strong, Me., to Union Ch., Cotuit, Mass. Accepts.  
BROWN, Robt. E., Meadville, Pa., accepts call to Lakewood and Ashville, N. Y.  
BURLING, Jas. F., late of Green St. Ch., Chicago, to Kearney, Neb.  
CHILDS, Lucas S., Brighton and Oak Ridge, Okl., to Bethel and Deer Creek.  
GLEASON, Chas. A., South Ch., Columbus, O., to Trinity Ch., Cleburne, Tex. Accepts.  
GORTON, Philo, to permanent pastorate at Chapin, Io., where he has supplied for a year.  
GOULD, J. Sidney, late of Plymouth and Fairmount Chs., Wichita, Kan., to Europa. Accepts.  
HITCHCOCK, Lyman P., recently of Ellington, Ct., to Schenectady, N. Y. Accepts.  
JOHNSON, Peter A., Yale Sem., to Taylor Ch., New Haven, Ct.  
JONES, Wm., Welsh Ch., Dawn, Mo., to Welsh Ch., Plymouth, Pa. Accepts, to begin work in July.  
KIRTLAND, Chas. C., Pacific Sem., Cal., to Sebastopol.  
LAWRENCE, Henry A., Auburn Sem., N. Y., accepts call to Copenhagen.  
McCLAIN, John E., to remain another year at N. Topeka, Kan. Accepts.  
McKEEHOE, Seiden E., Richmond, Me., accepts call to Hartland, Vt.  
POWELL, Chas. H., to remain another year at Castalia, O. Declines.  
RILEY, Chas. C., Irvington, Ind., formerly a Disciple minister, to Portland, Ind.  
ROLLINS, John C., to the permanent pastorate at San Bernardino, Cal., where he has been supplying. Accepts.  
ROWE, Wm. H., Yale Sem., to Deer River and Denmark, N. Y. Accepts.  
SCHWAB, Elias F., Buda, Ill., to Lebanon, Mo. Accepts.  
SEIBERT, John A., to First Ch., Olmsted, O., in connection with his studies at Oberlin Sem. Accepts, with residence at Oberlin.  
SHELDON, Chas. F., to Vinton, China and Welsh, La. Accepts, with residence at Vinton.  
WELSH, John W., Newton, Kan., accepts call to Powhattan and Comet.

#### Ordinations and Installations

ETHRIDGE, Wm., c. p. Glen Roy, O., April 7. Parts were taken by Rev. Messrs. W. H. Baker, W. O. Jones and E. Howe.  
FIELD, Jas. P., rec. p. Chillicothe, Mo., April 14. Sermon, Rev. Albert Eushnell; other parts, Rev. Messrs. A. E. Todd, A. L. Gridley, Wm. Jones, A. K. Wray, W. L. Sutherland.

#### Resignations

EDWARDS, Nicholas T., Plymouth Ch., Los Angeles, Cal.  
GRUPE, Chas. W., Saybrook, O., to take effect July 15.  
JAMES, D., Melancthon, Fair Haven, Ct., withdraws resignation.  
MACKEY, Chas. C., Andrews, Ind. He will return East.

#### Dismissals

ARCHIBALD, Andrew W., First Ch., Hyde Park, Mass., April 14.

#### Churches Organized

LAKE VIEW, N. Y., 15 April, 13 members.  
RIVERSIDE, Mason Co., Wn., nine members.

#### Miscellaneous

BAILEY, Roy D., has begun work in Blaine, Wn., with both the Congregational and Presbyterian Chs., who hold united services.  
BASKERVILLE, Mark, recently resigned at Tekoa, Wn., has removed to San Francisco.  
FOSTER, Frank, and wife, of Shandon, O., have been presented with a beautiful chased silver teapot, also a Dresden dinner set of 100 pieces and a pair of blankets.  
KEVAN, Jas. H., has begun work at Rock Springs, Wyo., with a view to settlement.  
McILVAINE, Jas. H., formerly pastor of Union Ch., Providence, R. I., and later co-pastor with Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke of the Brick Presbyterian Ch., New York City, has entered the Episcopal Church.  
McINTYRE, Daniel, of Barrington, N. H., purposes during his summer vacation to visit England, Ireland and Scotland.  
O'BRIEN, Jas. P., and wife, of St. Louis, have lost their six-year old daughter, Esther L., who died of heart failure, April 8. The members of Hope Ch. and other friends are giving abundant evidence of sympathy.  
THOMAS, Geo. F., will terminate his labors with the church at Curtville, Mass., April 23, and will go to Europe for an indefinite period.  
WILLSON, Theo. B., lately pastor of First Ch., Moline, Ill., has been invited by Ravenswood Ch., Chicago, to supply for the present.

#### CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

Fifty of Spurgeon's sermons are distributed weekly by a committee of eight in an Irish society.

Sociables for Y. M. C. A. members in their rooms have been carried out by C. E. Societies in several cities.

During Dr. Clark's two months in India he traveled more than 6,000 miles, and spoke more than 80 times, in 32 places, to audiences speaking seven different languages.

Washington's State convention occurs at Tacoma, July 1-4, in the expectation that many delegates to San Francisco may attend. Salt Lake City also hopes that delegates will stop there, and is planning a rally for July 3-5.

A St. Louis Union evangelistic committee this year has furnished leaders each week for meetings at missions, a jail and Jefferson Barracks, besides conducting meetings at some smaller churches and maintaining a Bible training class for personal work.

#### WOMAN'S BOARD PRAYER MEETING

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, APRIL 16

The familiar hymn, "When I survey the wondrous cross," fitly opened the Good Friday meeting. Mrs. C. L. Goodell presided and spoke of the multitude who have been studying the life of our Lord the last few weeks, discovering new heights and depths. She called attention especially to Christ's predictions concerning his own death, and to the singing of the hymn before going out into the Mount of Olives. When he told them of his final sacrifice four times he repeated the prediction and they seemed not to comprehend. How much are we losing in this busy age by not listening to the words of our Lord? We would be glad to know about the hymn that was sung. Who was its author? Probably it was a Psalm. Shall we sing it in heaven? With Gethsemane and Calvary in sight our Lord saw the eternal glory which awaited him and could sing. May we not bring hymns of praise out of all our experiences?

Following the same line of thought, Mrs. Judson Smith spoke of the comfort found in the midst of sorrow by the assurance that we may be partakers in Christ's sufferings, and that he upon the cross opened the door of heaven to every son of man. Miss Washburn quoted from a recent letter from Mrs. Howland of Guadalajara, "I believe there are rare gifts of spiritual insight waiting for those who are ready to accept them, and that an indwelling Christ will transform even the barrenest life"; also, "I am sure that by keeping closest to Christ and studying his Word one will be led to new experiences, yet be 'kept' in the right path."

The calendar for the entire week being devoted to the American College for Girls at Constantinople, Miss Stanwood gave information concerning the college and its faculty. Owing to the condition of the country the attendance is smaller than usual. Miss Patrick, the president, has been absent the last few months, and her responsibilities have been borne by Miss Fensham, the dean. Miss Olmstead is at present in this country. A pleasant coincidence was a letter received at the rooms that morning from Mr. William C. Chapin, whose name will always be associated with the noble gift of Barton Hall to the college. He wrote of recent experiences in his acquaintance with some graduates of the institution who have come to this country, and who are an honor to the teaching and general influence of the college.

Miss Kara-Ivanova was then introduced, a Bulgarian young woman, who graduated at the college in 1892, then taught there for three years, and has since been studying in the training school at Northfield. With intense feeling and thorough appreciation, she spoke of her alma mater and the opportunities which it furnishes and of the work which the graduates go out to undertake. Miss E. M. Stone had known Miss Kara-Ivanova in Bulgaria, and gave interesting incidents concerning the father and mother, and expressed an interesting thought which had come to her attention,

that there are no inferior nations, although there are inferior civilizations. Devotional services were led by Mrs. Noyes, Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. Daniels and Mrs. Capron, and the meeting closed with the hymn, "In the cross of Christ I glory."

#### FROM THE HAWKEYE STATE

The selection of Hon. James Wilson as Secretary of Agriculture is pleasing to Iowa, and calls forth more than State pride. Our people recognize his special fitness for the place. He is a man of the people, a great commoner, and he is familiarly known throughout the State. The past few years he has been professor of agriculture in the Iowa State Agricultural College, and under his direction many experiments valuable to the farmer have been made.

The special course of lectures given at Iowa College by Dr. Washington Gladden was highly enjoyed and inspiring to his large audiences. The speaker grasps the real difficulties in the industrial situation, and he is wise in his suggestions concerning the remedy. Altogether the college has had a prosperous year.

It is known that the Junior Endeavor Society had its origin at Tabor, Io., during the pastorate of Rev. J. W. Cowan. The first superintendent was Miss Belle Smith, who was a teacher in Tabor College, and who has won greater renown as the author of the famous poem, *If I Should Die Tonight*. This little poetical gem has had a remarkable history. First published in the *Christian Union* in June, 1873, with proper credit, it has since then had perhaps a score or more claimants, but research fails to reveal documentary evidence in favor of the claims. The question of authorship is likely to be discussed in the years to come as in the past, but the evidence all points in one direction, and a modest, Christian woman should not be deprived of the honor that belongs to her.

The last few months have seen a number of changes in Iowa pastorates. Rev. C. H. Rogers has won the hearts of the people at Mason City, and the outlook for that important church is bright. Rev. F. G. Wilcox is pushing the work at Manson with his usual vigor. Rev. D. P. Breed has pleased the church at Creston so well that it has called him to be permanent pastor. April seems especially prolific in ministerial changes. Rev. S. J. Beach closes a ten years' pastorate at Cedar Falls, and Rev. F. E. Carter a four years' pastorate at Clear Lake. Both brethren have built neat houses of worship and had successful pastorates. Rev. A. D. Kinzer, after six years of earnest work at Perry, in which he was greatly blessed, takes up the work at Lyons. Rev. J. D. Mason closes work at Forest City, where he has served the people at two different times. A Minneapolis church has called Rev. J. B. Mather, much to the regret of the Garner church. Rev. J. C. Stoddard closes his work at Primghar and begins work at Britt, and Rev. D. E. Skinner of Nora Springs takes up the work at Primghar. Many of our churches have had seasons of refreshing. Hampton, under the leadership of Rev. J. W. Ferner, has recently dedicated a new house of worship, and is in the midst of a great revival. The churches of New Hampton have also been greatly quickened. At Rockford a quiet work of grace has been going on, and a good number has been added to the church. Rev. E. L. Ely is the pastor.

Rev. C. A. Towle has completed ten years' work as superintendent of the Sunday school work in Iowa. He is an efficient worker, and has seen many evidences of progress. The Sunday schools have increased from 210 to 346. The membership has grown from 26,000 to 35,000, and the benevolences have more than doubled. Some Sunday schools have developed into strong churches.

Shall Iowa legalize the manufacture of liquor within her borders? This is the question that is troubling the temperance people

of the State. The House has passed such a bill, but the Senate has not yet taken action upon it. It is thought that the fate of the bill depends upon the vote of one man.

W. W. G.

#### OUR ARMENIAN ORPHANS' FUND

Amount received during the week ending Tuesday noon and acknowledged in detail by individual receipts.....	\$351.60
Previously acknowledged.....	24,973.19
Total.....	\$24,424.79

#### Deaths

The charge for notices of deaths is twenty-five cents. Each additional line ten cents, counting eight words a line. The money should be sent with the notice.

CLIFT.—In N. Marshfield, Apr. 7, Susan Wildes, widow of Walter K. Clift, aged 88 yrs., 9 mos. She was the daughter of William Wildes of Weymouth, had been a member of the church at Marshfield Hills for 57 years, and leaves three sons and one daughter.

PARTHIDGE.—In Redlands, Cal., Apr. 2, Edwin F. Partridge, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., in the 64th year of his age. Interment at Redlands.

#### SMITH BARTLETT GOODENOW

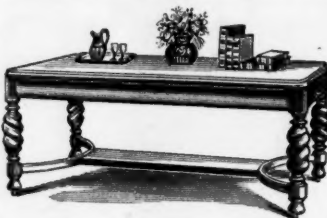
Was born at Damariscotta, Me., May 16-17, 1817, and died at Battle Creek, Io., March 28, aged nearly eighty years. Left fatherless when a child, at ten he made his home with relatives at Providence, R. I., to receive better educational advantages. He there prepared for college, entered Colby University, thence into the Senior Class of Bowdoin College, where he graduated. He spent a few years in teaching, at the same time reading theology under the supervision of Rev. Ray Palmer, and was ordained in June, 1843, over the churches of Westley and River Point, R. I. He labored at Milford and Edgartown, Mass., then as city missionary at Newark, N. J. He was pastor at Saugerties-on-the-Hudson, and subsequently at Rockville, Ct. In 1862 he came West, took charge of the church at Waterloo, Io., then spent three years in the editorial chair during the period of war and reconstruction. Then he preached at Earlville, Chandlerville and Roseville, Ill. In 1880 he retired to his homestead at Battle Creek, Io. Since that time he has preached only a little, devoting himself mainly to literary labors.

Mr. Goodenow has been very prolific as a writer and careful as an investigator throughout the whole of his ministerial life. He published in 1843 the *New England Grammar* and in 1846 the *Book of Elements*. He has written for the *New Englander*, *Congregational Review* and *Congregational Quarterly*, also largely for the public press, papers and tracts on current topics of interest to the religious public, premium essays on the Sabbath and on slavery, discussions of church polity, etc. In 1874 he published a book entitled *Everlasting Punishment Attended with Everlasting Decay*, and in 1884 a companion volume, *The Pilgrim Faith Maintained*. In 1886 he printed an almost exhaustive treatise on *Bible Chronology*, which cannot fail to be a standard authority on many topics there presented.

He was converted at the age of fourteen, and set himself at once at Christian work, which led him into the ministry. He was married in 1839 to Miss Sarah E. Lang of Brunswick, Me., who died in 1851, the mother of six children, of whom two now survive. In 1853 he married Miss Caroline Knell Yates, who with her two children now mourn his loss.

Mr. Goodenow was a faithful, hard-working, scholarly man, with high ideals and aspirations for service to the kingdom. He has been quite feeble for several years and, at last, after a brief illness, passed into knowledge of the spirit life, ready and joyful to be with his Master.

A GRAND TOUR THROUGH NORTHERN EUROPE.—Messrs. Raymond & Whitcomb's forthcoming tour through Norway (to the western fjords, the North Cape, etc.) and Russia presents many attractive features. The party will sail from New York on one of the White Star steamers, June 9. Persons desirous of making a preliminary tour through Ireland, Scotland and England can sail May 19, and connect with the main party before departing for Norway. There is to be an extended voyage along the Norwegian coast and through the picturesque fjords, and, of course, a visit to the North Cape. The round of travel through Russia is also very comprehensive. A circular giving the details of this and other European tours will be sent by Messrs. Raymond & Whitcomb, 296 Washington Street, Boston.



but as full of character as a sideboard or chimney piece was in the old halls of the German barons.

Evidence that such a table is possible may be found in the above engraving. Here is a design which is full of beauty and refinement.

In our immense assortment, comprising nearly four hundred different styles of Hall, Fancy, Center, Tea, Library and Occasional Tables, there are always some designs of unusual merit. Our prices are extremely low.

**PAINE FURNITURE CO.,**  
48 CANAL STREET, BOSTON.

For hoarseness, coughs, asthma and bronchial troubles, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes. Avoid imitations.

POND'S EXTRACT cures all inflammation and bleeding. Avoid dealers who offer base imitations.

A PLEA FOR ORIGINALITY.—Every woman will appreciate the earnest plea for character and a distinctive quality in furniture, which is made today in another column in the announcement of the Paine Furniture Company. This house has certainly lived up to the precepts it preaches. At no other warerooms in this country can the purchaser see so much novelty, originality and striking character in the furniture offered for sale as in the warerooms of this company on Canal Street. The difference between distinctive and commonplace furniture is the same difference as that which exists between a person and a personage.

## Baby Cried Night and Day

### Discharge from Her Ears—Top of Her Head Broke out in Scrofulous Eruptions

Grew Worse Under Treatment Till We Gave Her Hood's Sarsaparilla—She Has Rosy Cheeks Now.

"When my baby was two months old she cried night and day, and seemed to be in great pain. She had a discharge from her ears, and the top of her head broke out in scrofulous eruptions. The doctor gave me something to stop the discharge and ease the pain, but his treatment did not cure her and we were sorry to see

#### She Grew Worse

Instead of better. The top of her head broke out with scrofula. A crust would form on her head and fall off, taking the hair along with it, and this continued for two or three months, when something seemed to tell me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I did so, together with Hood's Pills and Hood's Olive Ointment. Soon

#### The Discharge Stopped

and the sores were rapidly healing. In a short time her hair grew out and she now has rosy cheeks and is all right in every way." MRS. I. LLOYD, Spring Valley, N. Y.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's do not be induced to buy any substitute.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

## NEW STYLES.

Most library tables are like the sea, which a well-known Bostonian described as "hopelessly common, except at Nahant."

It is not too much to demand that your Library Table shall have an individuality of its own, that it shall not be hopelessly commonplace, like a sideboard or chimney piece was in the old halls of the

## Y. P. S. O. E.

## PRAYER MEETING

BY REV. H. A. BRIDGMAN

Topic, May 2-8. Christian Enterprise. Jonah 3: 1-10.

Christian service demands the use of the same spirit and powers which bring success when applied to other departments of human life. This is a marvelous age in what it has already witnessed of the triumphs of human industry. The great twenty-story buildings, the network of railroads covering the land, the immense combinations of capital, the drive, the inventiveness, the almost merciless competition which characterize commercial life today, all show what can be done when men undertake to accomplish anything tangible and notable along material lines.

Our topic evidently summons us, in full view as we often are of these evidences of enterprise, to import into our Christian lives something of that force, directness and perseverance which are the marks of modern business. We are not, to be sure, to exalt the commercial spirit and methods of the day as worthy of our imitation. There is much in them which might easily shrivel and destroy our Christian lives. But to the extent to which they inspire us to be successes as Christians, to venture upon large undertakings for Jesus, to be thorough in our methods and undismayed by obstacles, to do our work for the Lord in a large and generous fashion, the lessons of modern industry are certainly worth taking to heart. This is what Paul must have had in mind when he counseled his converts to be "diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

It is, well, also, to remember that Christian enterprise does not consist mainly or even chiefly in great associated endeavors, though they have an important part in bringing in the kingdom of heaven. The Bible shows us that one man, thoroughly obedient and consecrated, is able to initiate and carry out great things for God. Nineveh's arousing, throughout its length and breadth, was due altogether to the straightforward preaching of the prophet Jonah. John the Baptist, crying alone in the wilderness, caused a mighty religious upheaval in Israel. Carey went from a cobbler's bench to claim India for Christ. Mr. Moody has always been, in a way, superior to committees and co-operating organizations, because his own soul has kept on fire with Christian enthusiasm. Covet the reputation of being an enterprising Christian.

Parallel verses: Ex. 34: 21-29; Neh. 4: 6-9; Acts 11: 19-30; 16: 24-33; 2 Tim. 4: 2.

## THE CHURCH PRAYER MEETING

Topic, April 25-May 1. The Cultivation of Contentment. 1 Tim. 6: 3-19; Heb. 13: 5-8; Phil. 4: 10-20.

By deepening trust. In recognizing life as an education and possessions as a stewardship.

[See prayer meeting editorial.]

## SINCERITY

My soul, art thou sincere? I do not ask if thou art consistent. I have seen the sun upon the mountains while the valleys were still in shade, but I did not call the valleys insincere. I have heard music on the waters when the land was in silence, yet I did not, therefore, say that the land was untrue. I have seen the primrose lift its head when there was no flower to greet it, yet I did not on that account deem it a hypocrite. But is it a painted primrose, an artificial primrose? I can reverence any flower of the heart, however lowly. I can reverence the first bud of its spring, for it tells of the Christ that is to be. I can reverence the last rose of its summer, for it tells of the Christ that has been here, and therefore is not far away. But I cannot reverence the manufactured flower, the paper flower, the waxen flower. I cannot reverence the imitation of the structure when the spirit is not there. The time for figs may not be yet, and there is no blame.

But do not paint the fruit before the time. Do not deceive the thirsty traveler by a dream. Do not pretend that thou hast today what waits till tomorrow. Do not seek to shine with more light than is in thee. Thy light may be only a dawn, but God's dawn is better than man's gilding. Be true to thyself, O my soul.—Rev. Dr. George Matheson.

## WHY AN INDIAN FAMINE IS SO AWFUL

The average annual income of the Indian population, taking rich and poor together, does not exceed twenty seven rupees per head, that is, about two cents a day. This was the official estimate of Lord Cromer when finance minister of India. The failure of a single harvest causes death from hunger, not only by thousands and tens of thousands, but by hundreds of thousands and millions. This utter helplessness arises from the fact that the ryots possess no reserve store, either of money or food. They not only possess nothing, but the great mass of them possess much less than nothing, being devoid of credit and hopelessly in debt to the money lenders. In the earlier days in India almost every ryot [husbandman], however poor, had an underground store of millet put away, enough to keep his family for a year or two. If these little stores now existed people would not die from the loss of one harvest. But they are now impossi-

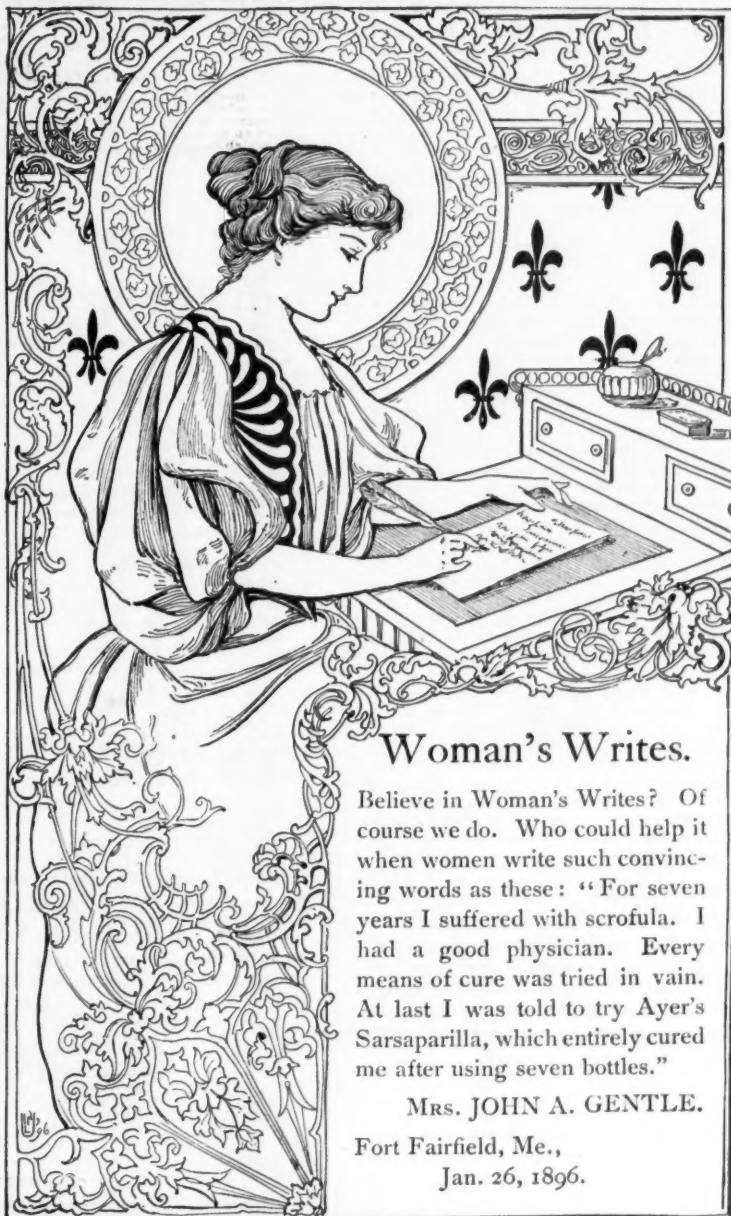
ble, being swept away by the bailiffs in execution of the decrees of the civil courts which Great Britain has set up in the rural districts.—London Chronicle.

## "ABOVE FORTY YEARS OLD"

Not long ago Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton of Detroit passed his fortieth birthday anniversary. He celebrated the occasion by preaching a sermon from Acts 4: 22, which, at the request of his congregation, was printed. This is the way life looks to him as he enters the portals of middle age:

The most royal privilege is in being butler to others' needs. Men never seem, they never are, so Godlike as when upon the flowing tide of some rising distress they sail their frail shallops bravely out to sea to breast the angry billows and rescue impotent spirits. A Nero, sitting in his wonderful palace, surrounded by every luxury of art, of attendance, of appetite, chuckling to himself, "Now I am lodged like a king should be," is not to be compared with self impoverished, privilege enriched Paul, writing in the midst of the privations of a frontier missionary tour those epigrammatic words, "As poor, yet making many rich; as having nothing, yet possessed of all things."

For some "holy task," for "some great love to serve," the man above forty years old longs and seeks as the most royal privilege of life; with God for his deepest experience, immortality for his ample opportunity, he requires service for his privilege—there is in truth no other.



## Woman's Writes.

Believe in Woman's Writes? Of course we do. Who could help it when women write such convincing words as these: "For seven years I suffered with scrofula. I had a good physician. Every means of cure was tried in vain. At last I was told to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which entirely cured me after using seven bottles."

Mrs. JOHN A. GENTLE.

Fort Fairfield, Me.,

Jan. 26, 1896.

## THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

No startling improvement can be recorded in the trade situation. There is a little better trade movement, but it is not sufficient to make the croakers desist from croaking. As a matter of fact, railroad earnings are showing moderate increases, and they could hardly do this were not merchandise moving with a little more freedom.

Wholesale and retail merchants say that, while there is no boom, business is more satisfactory than it has been for some time. Retailers in particular state that they are moving goods from their shelves and counters in quite respectable volume. Prices, too, on many commodities show an advancing tendency. The large imports may be stimulated by the approaching change in the tariff, but not altogether, and they demonstrate that the consumptive demand of the American people is once more rising to normal proportions.

Wall and State Streets are the bluest spots in the country. The recent Supreme Court decision in the trans-Missouri case and the repeated attacks on corporations in the various State legislatures have given capitalists and the men on 'Change a bad chill. They will not permit themselves to see or recognize what improvement there is in general business.

Dry goods continue slow, but the recent big auction sale is regarded by most as favorable, all things considered. The wool market is more quiet, but prices have lost none of their firmness. Iron and steel are dull and Bessemer pig and billets are lower. Shoe manufacturers are busy, as are also woolen mills. Lumber and building materials are quite active.

## THE PERILS OF MODERN INDUSTRY

Supposing that every employer used what the lawyers call reasonable care, and that every workman did the same, the conditions of industry would still expose the worker to constant risk. The shunter who runs about with a bit of bread and meat in one hand and a shunting-hook in the other will jump back too late one day. The bottom may come out of the glass furnace and the blower be caught by the molten metal; or the top of the blast furnace may fall in and the workman with it. The mill girl's hair or dress gets caught in the machinery. The boy who makes tin boxes at a copper or two the grocer has his fingers chopped off in his haste to beat the record and win the foreman's approval. The quarryman is smashed by a fall of rock, the miner by a fall of coal. The sailor slips from the rigging. The corn porter slips as he shoots the sack overside into the barge, and he goes after it. The shipwright or the boiler-maker falls from the greasy staging into the dry dock. The mechanic who has adjusted the belt a thousand times is caught in the shafting at last. The boy in the paper-mill gets his hand between the rollers. The chemical worker falls into the caustic pot. The printer's laborer who can climb like a monkey about the great Hoe machines catches his foot or his hand in the moving maze of wheels. Every doctor in the laboring districts, every hospital in the great working centers could give you such cases by the score.—*London Chronicle*.

Great preachers do not constitute great churches, though they may be the instrument of their creation and quickening. Great churches are those in which the rank and file, catching and returning the inspiration of their leaders, fulfill the duties and spread the sympathies of piety and brotherhood.—*Rev Charles A. Berry*.

## For a Nerve Tonic

## Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. H. M. Harlow, Augusta, Me., says: "I regard it as one of the best remedies in all cases in which the system requires an acid and a nerve tonic."

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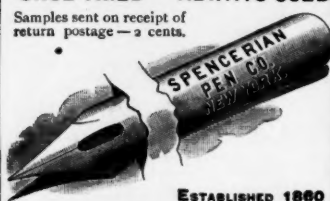
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## The NEW Form of Admission

The committee appointed by the National Council to prepare a new Form of Admission have reported, and their Form of Admission is now printed in convenient form as an 8 pp. leaflet, No. 7 of the Congregationalist Leaflet series.

Sent, postpaid, for 3 cts.; 10 copies, 25 cts.; 100 copies, \$2.00.

## HAPPY HEARTS IN BITLIS

The following letter from Rev. R. M. Cole, missionary at Bitlis, is dated Jan. 30.

Just as we were sending away our last post the belated incoming one came to hand, bringing Dr. Barton's letter informing us that \$1,000 from *The Congregationalist's* fund had been remitted to us for the orphan cause, moreover, Dr. Herrick from Constantinople informs us of \$2,000 from the same fund, which we suppose must be additional.

What shall we say? How can we express the gratitude that wells up in thousands of hearts for such a kind benefaction towards this most unfortunate class in this darkest part of the dark land of Kurdistan? Heaven bless the kind donors for this remembrance! But I will leave over thanks and demonstration to a future day, when more sparkling eyes and young, cheery hearts are gathered to prompt uplifting hands as a sign of their deep gratitude.

Before any money was in hand for this object proper, we had received several most forlorn little ones into our girls' boarding school. The case of one of these especially touched my heart, and I could but provide for her, though it be from my own bread. A tiny little thing as she was, her brothers, older, felt she must not be left in the street, so they lock her into her lonely corner while they go off in search of some pittance to bring home to share with their bright-eyed sister, whose only variety for the livelong day is to look through the grates of the window at passers-by or nibble at the bit of bread by her. This so neglected, hampered, shut in of God's little ones has become the firstling in the orphanage plant.

But now that money is coming in, you should see the hurry and enthusiasm manifested in seeking to get the lists made out here and in the villages and buildings with supplies made ready for the little strangers. Our plan is to receive 100 at present, and we hope to accommodate them in our two high school buildings. In this way we can save rent and so make the money go farther.

## HARPOOT REJOICES ALSO

Rev. H. N. Barnum, D. D., writes from Harpoot under date of Feb. 17.

*The Congregationalist* has rendered a splendid service for the poor Armenian orphans. The first \$500 was sent to us. It was thankfully received, and it has gone on its errand of mercy. If we have not sent special thanks it has not been because we have not thanked you in our hearts. You can well understand that the dreadful events of the past months have added greatly to our burdens. The sympathy which our friends have shown to this poor, stricken people, and their readiness to help us, have been a source of unspeakable comfort and encouragement. The Lord bless them, every one!

The country is still in a very unsettled condition. The future is uncertain. Even the Turks do not know what to expect. They still threaten the Armenians with extermination, especially if there is forcible European intervention. When is this question to have a solution, and what will it be? I tell the Armenians sometimes that no race was ever the subject of so much prayer as they, hence they should be a holy people.

## BIOGRAPHICAL

REV. JOHN DOLBER EMERSON

Rev. J. D. Emerson of Biddeford, Me., died suddenly of the grip, April 12, at Acton, where he was supplying the pulpit. He was born May 29, 1828, at Canda, N. H., graduated at Dartmouth in 1853, at Andover in 1858, and was ordained Oct. 1, 1858, at Haverhill, N. H., where he ministered till November, 1868. He held pastorates at Biddeford, Me., Underhill and Jericho, Vt. He supplied at Kenne-

bunkport, from 1883 to 1888, living at Biddeford. He leaves a widow and several children, the oldest Rev. Stephen Emerson of California. He was an excellent Greek and Latin scholar, and many sermons and memorials from his pen have been published.

## HENRY W. BLAKE

A valuable Congregational layman and one highly esteemed in the Connecticut Valley was Mr. Blake, whose death occurred at Springfield, April 13. The son of Rev. Henry B. Blake, he was born in Coventry, Ct., July 20, 1848, and graduated from Williams in 1871. He was associated for a time with General Armstrong at Hampton, but his chief life work was done as a journalist. For ten years he was a member of the *Springfield Republican* staff and for the last seven years was editor of the *Kindergarten News*. He was always prominent in Christian activities and at the time of his death was a deacon of the Park Church.

An extraordinary premium offer of the Babyhood Publishing Company appears in another column of this issue. *Babyhood* is too well known as the standard mother's nursery guide to require an extended description. It has been for more than twelve years of great value to young mothers who wish to give their children the best training, physically, mentally and morally. The offer now made is a most liberal one. Every article is one of value and certain to be appreciated in any home.

There are times when the variation of a pulse beat tells the practiced physician whether the scale will go down and mean death or up and mean life. But suppose the medicine he prescribes is not the medicine which your child is taking, but something the druggist thought would do just as well! Who is going to regulate the balance then? A druggist who will offer you something else when you ask for Scott's Emulsion will do the same thing with his prescriptions. Get what you ask for!

## Remodeling a Gown

becomes a pleasing occupation, provided it was stitched on a *Singer Automatic*. The elastic seam made by this machine is perfectly safe when locked, but can be taken apart in an instant when unlocked. Thus its use is especially desirable for the clever woman who wishes to make over a garment so that it may conform to the changing styles. Whether in the hands of the amateur or the expert, this simple bit of mechanism is the most convenient and effective of any.

Having all the advantages claimed for other "automatic" sewing machines, the *Silent Singer* has many points of preference that can easily be demonstrated by comparison. Of faultless construction and finish, it is absolutely the lightest-running, the simplest and most compact. It is more easily threaded, and its parts are better protected from dust. The broad treadle better promotes the health and comfort of the operator, because it is lower and the position of the feet can be changed at will. These points are worthy careful consideration by those of delicate health or unaccustomed to continuous use of a sewing machine.

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I will send to any sufferer with this RHEUMATISM CURED dread malady, formula of a positive cure—IT CURED ME. Inexpensive and effectual. Send 25 cents in stamps to E. GRIFFITHS, 3 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.

## Peter Möller,

who in 1853 revolutionized the whole system of Cod Liver Oil manufacture by the introduction of the "steam process," has now introduced a new method which is as superior to the steam process as that was to the old and crude methods. By the new process the Oil is kept free from impurities, and does not come in contact with the atmosphere at any time during the manufacture. Möller's

## Cod Liver Oil

is not sold in bulk, but is bottled when manufactured. The Oil is free from disagreeable taste or odor, and causes no eructation.

In fat oval bottles only, dated. See that our name appears on bottle as agents. Explanatory pamphlets mailed free. Schieffelin & Co., N. Y. U. S. A.

## The "Harris" Method of Giving

For sale at the office of *The Congregationalist*, Boston

This little tract has been of immense service to the churches in suggesting systematic methods of giving. It was first published as an article in the *Congregationalist*, and attracted wide notice. Many large editions of the "True Method of Giving" in its present form have been sold. Price, 100 copies, \$2.50; 50 copies, \$1.00.

## DEATH OF HENRY D. HYDE

Mr. Hyde has been for so long a time a prominent figure in the life of Boston, and active in many directions, that his somewhat unexpected death last Saturday morning removes one who has been counted on as a staunch supporter and promoter of many interests. He was born in Southbridge, April 27, 1838, graduated from Amherst in 1857, and after studying law at Harvard was admitted to the bar in July, 1864. His career as a lawyer has been conspicuous. His uncommon business ability coupled with his astute legal talents made him a valuable adviser in the initiation and consummation of large commercial undertakings. There was a period in his life when he was prominent in political circles, being in 1878 and 1879 a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in 1876 a delegate to the National Republican Convention. Before that time he had been prominent in Boston municipal affairs.

Mr. Hyde was a director of a number of important institutions. He has been for years an active trustee of both Amherst and Mt. Holyoke Colleges, and he established at the latter institution the popular Hyde oratorical prize. His church relations in this city were first with the Shawmut Church, during Dr. Webb's pastorate, where he was a deacon for a number of years. A few years ago he transferred his relations to the Old South Church. He rendered good service to the denomination in a number of ways. Particularly skillful was his leadership at the meeting of the American Board in Worcester in 1893, when, as chairman of the large committee appointed by Dr. Storrs to bring to an end if possible the unhappy controversy over Mr. Noyes, he succeeded in so presenting the case that a way of peace was at once opened. Others, of course, had a very large part in the affair, but Mr. Hyde's share will not be forgotten. His funeral was conducted at the Old South Church last Tuesday afternoon, Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D., officiating.

## PENALTY OR REFORM

Michael Davitt, who knows whereof he speaks, because he is one who has suffered in prison for political crimes, writes thus concerning the effect of prison administration which is purely penal:

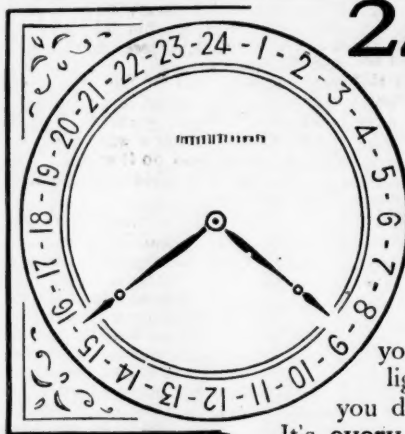
All individuality is mercilessly suppressed in the prisoner. No prisoner is allowed to do anything except with the permission and in sight of a warder. He is the object of constant and ceaseless vigilance from sentence to liberation. He is closely watched when at prayers in chapel. He is under the warder's eye while in his cell, and is never for a second lost sight of while at work. He is made to feel in every particular of his routine life of silence and labor that he is treated not as a man, but as a mere disciplined human automaton. To possess a will or to attempt to exercise it even in some praiseworthy or harmless manner, as, for instance, to share a piece of bread with a more hungry fellow unfortunate, is to commit a breach of the prison rules. The human will must be left outside of the prison gates, where it is to be picked up again five, seven or fifteen years afterwards, and refitted to the mental conditions which penal servitude has created in the animalized machine which is discharged from custody. All initiative has been enervated under a remorseless discipline, and a man, weak in mental and moral balance at best, is turned out into a cold, repelling and pitiless world, crippled in all those qualities of self reliance which are the essential needs of a creature destitute of friends and liable to be a prey to the ticket of leave hunters of the law. The system which reduces a man to a condition of moral helplessness of this kind may be scientific, "just," punitive and all the rest, but it is not, and cannot possibly be, reformative, any more than it can be merciful, Christian or considerate.

It is not in the nature of things human to expect sentient, reflective beings, no matter

how degraded by crime, to be cured of their moral maladies through the media of inhuman submission, or to be too deeply impressed with respect for a law which penalizes almost every natural faculty in a prisoner in retaliation for his offense against society. Working on such lines, on the lines of greatest resistance, it is no wonder that penal servitude is a fruitful nursery of recidivism and a patent instance of expensive failure.

Wealth can no longer rest on a supposed ordinance of the Almighty distributing the lots of men. It can no longer rest on unquestioning belief in natural right. It is called upon to justify its existence on rational grounds. It must make itself felt in beneficence. It must avoid that ostentation of luxury which is galling to the hearts of the poor. It must remain at its post of social duty. If rich Americans in the hour of peril, instead of remaining at their posts of social duty and doing according to their measure what Peter Cooper did, continue to crowd in ever-increasing numbers to the pleasure cities and haunts of Europe, or spend their money at home in selfish luxury and insidious display, a crash will come and ought to come.—Goldwin Smith.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is known to be an honest medicine, and it actually cures when all others fail. Take it now.



**24** hours make one day.

You can't make any more out of them—by the clock. But wise women, progressive women, can make each day worth twice as much to them. Just by using **Pearline**. It isn't on wash-day only that

**Pearline** (use no soap) saves your time, and shortens and lightens your labor, and lets you do other and better things.

It's every day, and in all the scrubbing and scouring and cleaning that makes hard work about a house. **Pearline** is woman's labor-saver. It takes away that ruinous, tedious, tiresome rubbing.

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Cures While You Sleep,  
Whooping Cough,  
Croup, Asthma,  
Catarrh & Colds.

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CERNED IF, IN CORRESPONDENCE SUGGESTED  
BY ANNOUNCEMENTS IN OUR ADVERTIS-  
ING COLUMNS, MENTION IS MADE OF THE  
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## OUR CHURCH COVENANT

In almost every church there are members who habitually neglect their covenant vows. Often these persons are good neighbors and in many respects estimable citizens. It is charitable to suppose they do not realize that they are untrue to obligations which they have voluntarily, publicly and solemnly assumed. Are the more faithful members keeping their covenant vows while they live with these neglectors without reminding them of their neglect? Perhaps a wisely worded letter may be helpful in many of these cases, at least as an introduction to personal interviews. Here is an extract from such a letter, written by a pastor to his people at the beginning of the year:

It is not a cause for pride, but rather for honest searchings of heart, to remember that the church membership is the heart of the moral and spiritual life of a whole parish. "Walking in wisdom towards those who are without," demands of us that we be faithful not only to our covenant with God, but also to our covenant with the church. This covenant is a formal thing, yet upon loyalty to it depends the very existence of the church, with its services and sacraments. Some of us, without any evident reason, appear to be living in entire disregard of the covenant with the church. "But, beloved, we are persuaded better things of you, . . . though we thus speak."

## CAUSES OF SUICIDE

The increase of deaths self-inflicted has become startling. The record of them has become so common in the daily press that the propriety of passing laws preventing the publication of detailed descriptions of suicide is being discussed. In the *Washington Post* Hon. Elijah A. Morse discusses some of the causes of self-murder, and one of the most prominent of these, he believes, is the book written by Col. R. G. Ingersoll, which appears to justify and recommend suicide. Mr. Morse says:

What would be thought of the public sale of a book recommending and justifying arson, or rape, or murder? And yet here is a book that has been allowed to be freely sold, recommending and justifying self-murder. The old book—the Bible—has been a joy and a comfort to God's people in ages that are past, and will be in the ages to come. The disciple of Jesus gets out the old book and reads: "When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee, and the floods they shall not overflow thee." When he is in trouble he learns that "there is a balm in Gilead, and there is a great physician that is near" that Mr. Ingersoll knows not of. What substitute does he offer us for this old book? Why, the book I have mentioned, recommending and justifying suicide. When you are in trouble get a pistol and blow your brains out, or turn on the gas and asphyxiate yourself. How do you like the substitute? No, Mr. Editor, that is a wicked and bad book, and, in my opinion, has much to do with the present alarming epidemic of suicides, and if there was any constitutional way to reach it its sale should be forbidden by law.

## OUR AGRARIAN PROBLEMS

I am convinced that there is no agricultural disease. That is, there is no political condition which is peculiar to agriculture and which can be remedied by legislation. By reason of their inherent conservatism, the agricultural people have not yet adjusted themselves to the recent social and economic movements, and they have not fully assimilated the knowledge and impulses of the time; and I am also convinced that grave errors have been committed in forcing the development of Western lands. If these general conclusions are sound, then it follows that the solution of our agrarian difficulties is to be sought in better education. By education I mean literally what I say, by means of a general waking up, a

shaking out of all the old habits of thought, an injection of new conceptions of life, an intellectual stirring up of every rural community. I do not mean the simple giving of information, the cramming in of carefully assorted facts. We need to shake out the snarls and kinks of prejudice and indifference before giving great attention to the dissemination of more direct information. There is already enough popular knowledge of better agricultural methods to greatly improve our rural conditions, if only the farmers would assimilate it and apply it.—*Professor Bailey of Cornell University.*

## A NATIONAL SHORTCOMING

It has always struck me that it is a national defect in our American character that we are always viewing things by sidelights and afterthoughts; that, when our minds are made up, or ought to be made up, as to what to do or to say according to the best instructions of conscience, of interest, of good feeling, we begin to be troubled by fears, by doubts, by considering too curiously how ourselves or others may be affected by some secondary, some indirect result—we are, as it were, always looking over one or the other shoulder to see if angel or demon cannot offer some suggestion which shall modify our sincere and single minded emotions and convictions. I do not mean that these afterthoughts are necessarily base or cruel; they constantly arise from tenderness of conscience, from delicate regard for others, but they defeat their own object, even when it is most valuable—"the native hue of resolution is sicklied o'er" by these sidelong tremors and doubts, our action is impeded by the very thoroughness of our reflections and motives, and we stand at a positive disadvantage with men of other countries because, when they know what to say and do, they go ahead and do it without considering too curiously what may result.—*Hon. William Everett.*

LAST TOUR OF THE SEASON TO WASHINGTON.—The last personally conducted tour of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Washington will leave Boston May 12. Round-trip rate, including transportation, hotel accommodations and all necessary expenses for the seven-day trip, \$23 from Boston. Apply to Tourist Agent, 205 Washington Street, Boston, or address George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

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Pain and Inflammation.  
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Restores the senses of Taste and Smell. Is quickly  
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## CATARRH



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Laugh  
at the Sun  
Drink  
**HIRES**  
Rootbeer

Keep  
Cool-Drink  
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Keep  
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Quenches  
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Mix with boiling milk or  
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These competitions  
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First Prizes, each of \$100  
Cash..... \$ 400  
20 Second Prizes, each of  
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Gold Watches..... 1,000  
Cash and Prizes given each  
month..... \$3,400  
Total given during 12  
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HOW TO  
OBTAIN THEM.

Competitors to  
save as many  
"Sunlight"  
Soap Wrappers as they can collect.  
Cut off the top portion of each  
wrapper, that portion containing  
the heading "SUNLIGHT SOAP."  
These (called "Coupons") are to  
be sent, postage fully paid, en-  
closed with a sheet of paper stat-  
ing competitor's full name and ad-  
dress and the number of coupons  
sent in, to Lever Bros., Ltd., New  
York, marked on outside wrapper  
(top left hand corner) with Num-  
ber of the District competitor lives  
in. The districts are as follows:

- NAME OF DISTRICT.
- 1 New York City, Brook-  
lyn, Long and Sinten Is-  
lands, and New Jersey.
  - 2 New York State (outside  
of N.Y. City, Brooklyn, Long  
and Sinten Islands).
  - 3 Pennsylvania, Dela-  
ware, Maryland, West  
Virginia and District of  
Columbia.
  - 4 The New England States



\$3,400.00  
GIVEN  
AWAY  
EACH  
MONTH  
IN CASH-  
BIKES AND WATCHES  
FOR  
SUNLIGHT  
SOAP  
WRAPPERS

The Bicycles are the celebrated  
Pierce Special, 1897 Pattern,  
m'd by Geo. N. Pierce & Co., of  
Buffalo, Boston and New York.  
Fitted with Hartford Tires, First-  
class Nickel Lamp, New Depart-  
ure Bell, Standard Cyclometer,  
and Hunt Lace Saddle.

LEVER BROS., LTD.,  
NEW YORK.

RULES. 1. Every month dur-  
ing 1897, in each  
of the four districts, prizes will be  
awarded as follows:

The 1 Competitor who sends in  
the Largest Number of coupons  
from the district in which he  
or she resides will receive \$100  
Cash.

The 5 Competitors who send in  
the Next Largest Number  
of coupons from the district in  
which they reside will Each re-  
ceive at winner's option a lady's  
or gentleman's Pierce Special  
bicycle, price \$100.00.

The 10 Competitors who send  
in the Next Largest Number  
of coupons from the district in  
which they reside will Each re-  
ceive at winner's option a lady's  
or gentleman's Gold Watch, price  
\$25.00.

2. The Competitions will close  
the Last Day of Each Month  
during 1897. Coupons received too  
late for one month's competition  
will be put into the next.

3. Competitors who obtain  
wrappers from unsold soap in dea-  
ler's stock will be disqualified. Em-  
ployees of Lever Brothers, Ltd.,  
and their families, are debarred  
from competing.

4. A printed list of Winners in  
Competitor's district will be for-  
warded to Competitors in about 21  
days after each competition closes.

5. Lever Brothers, Ltd., will  
endeavor to award the prizes fair-  
ly to the best of their ability and  
judgment, but it is understood  
that all who compete agree to ac-  
cept the award of Lever Bros.,  
Ltd., as final.

"DON'T PUT OFF TILL TO-  
MORROW THE DUTIES  
OF TODAY." BUY A  
CAKE OF . . . . .

SAPOLIO

# A Necessity in Every Home

MUSIC THAT SOOTHES, CHEERS, ELEVATES AND INSPIRES!

For a limited period only we make the following special offers on two of our very latest and best instruments:



## SPECIAL OFFER

ON OUR ENTIRELY NEW CABINET REED ORGAN,

STYLE No. 29,000,

## The Silver Chime

FULL SIZE—FIVE OCTAVES—DOUBLE REED ACTION—122 REEDS—10 STOPS—15 COMBINATIONS.



While this Photo-Engraving is an exact picture of one of the handsomest Cabinet Reed Organs ever invented by us, the instrument is far better even than this looks.

The "SILVER CHIME" is the result of our efforts to bring a really first-class instrument within the reach of all our friends. We expect to sell Two Thousand during the run of this special offer, and are building them to meet the rush that is sure to come—for of all our bargains this is the best. For a limited period only we offer this beautiful instrument for the very small sum of \$35.00 (Thirty-five dollars), provided you send us all cash with your order. No agent or dealer could possibly sell you such an organ for twice as much money. Remember,

ALMOST INCREDIBLE, BUT IT'S A FACT:

**\$35.00**

BUYS THIS ORGAN, & CASH WITH ORDER.

also, that we are the only firm of actual makers of pianos and organs who sell exclusively to the public at first cost, and that it is practically impossible for you to buy upon the terms and prices we sell at from ANY OTHER FIRM ON EARTH. We will consider any special offer you may make us, if you prefer to purchase it on the installment plan. A detailed description of this beautiful organ will be sent on application.



## Money Talks!

Better send CASH WITH YOUR ORDER. Your pocket is richer as you get the benefit of a handsome cash discount, and as for taking any risk in sending money in advance, you know our motto is to all: "NO SATISFACTION, NO PAY." Your money and the forward freight charges will be immediately refunded if the instrument sent you is not entirely satisfactory and as represented, AFTER 30 DAYS' TRIAL IN YOUR OWN HOME. You take NO RISK; we have PLANT and PROPERTY and HARD CASH, to the extent of over ONE MILLION DOLLARS to back up our contracts.

NOTE.—We can supply this organ in low top case, elegantly finished both front and back, suitable for church, school or lodge, at the same price.

SPECIAL OFFER, of the most desirable of our UPRIGHT CABINET GRAND PIANOS, Style "A."

**\$155.00**

CASH WITH ORDER.

## HOUSEHOLD FAIRY,

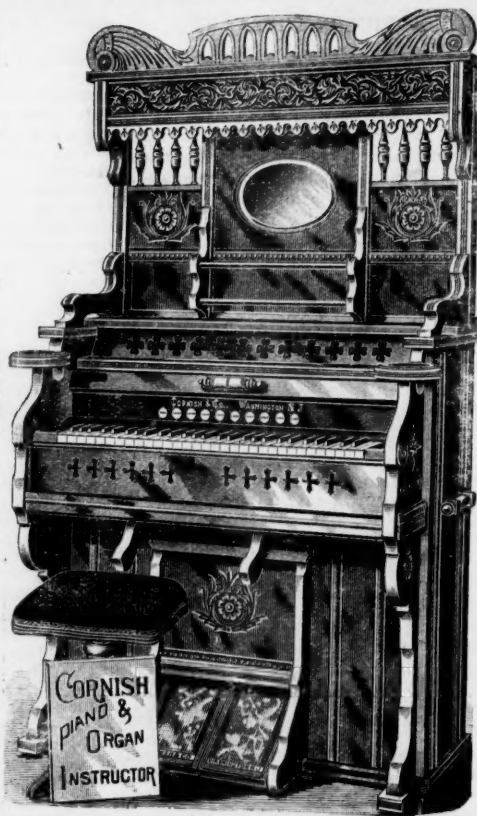
Warranted for 25 years.

This beautiful Upright Cabinet Grand Piano, Style A, Household Fairy, the retail value of which is \$400 (four hundred dollars) for only \$155 (one hundred and fifty-five dollars) the actual cost to manufacture, with only our own small profit added. With the piano we present free a handsome silk scarf, a solid-wood circular-seated adjustable piano stool, and our celebrated piano instructor. The whole outfit for \$155.00.

If a cash down payment is not possible we will sell this Piano upon any terms to suit the convenience of our patrons. This beautiful Piano has every latest improvement, including Practice Clavier. Is unsurpassed in Touch, Tone and Finish. Exquisite in appearance. DIMENSIONS.—Height, 52 inches; width, 62 inches; depth, 28 inches; weight, boxed, 900 lbs. Warranted for 25 years.



Established 35 Years. Please mention this paper when you write.



**A REMARKABLE PROPOSITION.**—At your request we will send you absolutely free of charge our Elegant Souvenir Catalogue, illustrated in ten colors, containing a full and correct description of every Piano and Organ we make, and we will ship you on 30 days' trial in your own home any Piano or Organ you may select from our catalogue. Make your own choice. Arrange your own terms. We warrant instrument 25 years, and guarantee safe delivery.

**IMPORTANT.**—Many who see this announcement have bought from us or have a Piano or an Organ and are not desirous of purchasing again at present—to such we make the following special offer: We will pay a handsome, immediately cash bonus on every sale of a Piano or Organ made from probable purchasers sent to us. You may not want to buy, but you may know somebody who does, send us the names and we will do our best to make the sale—it will cost you nothing. Some of our friends draw a handsome salary every year from us in commissions.

**REFERENCES.**—Our bank, your bank, any bank, or any of the multitude of patrons who have purchased millions of dollars worth of instruments from us during the past 35 years. Our new book, "The Heart of the People," containing a thousand recent references, sent free. Don't fail to write at once.

**CORNISH & CO.** PIANO & ORGAN MAKERS, WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY.